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IN MEMORIAM

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With grateful remembrance of S. A. Brelvi, who was editor of the "Bombay Chronicle" for over two decades. The anniversary of his death falls tomorrow.

HIS LIFE WAS A SERMON

(SEE PAGE—5)

AEROPLANE-MAID OF ALL WORK

★

(BY P. D.)

The aeroplane to-day is rapidly becoming a maid-of-all-work. Not alone is it being used to carry passengers and cargoes to every country in the world, but it is also being called upon to perform some very unusual tasks.

It assists work on farms and ranches; undertakes rescue work at sea and in remote and inaccessible places; explores, maps, charters, and prospects for minerals in unknown regions; relieves beleagured lighthouse-keepers; brings medical aid to backwoods; fights forest fires, and was recently pressed into service as a method of addressing a public meeting by a candidate in a local election in England.

Any time an aeroplane crashes or is reported overdue on a flight in the United States, the Air Force Rescue Unit goes into immediate action. These "flying firemen" are a small picked team of combat veterans of the Air Corps, stationed at strategic spots throughout the nation, who even go if "zero-zero" flying conditions are prevailing and the search leads to dangerous mountain peaks of the Rockies or over storm-buffeted ocean waves. The rescue fleet consists of a Flying Fortress and a Superfort for long-range trips, cargo planes to carry medical supplies, search equipment and an airborne radio jeep; a small single-engine "putt putt" plane to comb mountain draws and canyons and to act as a liaison unit between base and advance search parties; a Catalina flying-boat suitable for landing on water or ground, and a helicopter which can hover motionless over a wreckage.

Personnel who fly in these search planes include a "paradoctor" and a medical orderly, who can be dropped at a wreck. Medical supplies, guns, ammunition, life rafts, flares, emergency food rations, warm clothing and other necessities are also dropped by parachute.

The danger of dying from exposure in the great Arctic wastes is now considerably reduced, for special planes, equipped to land on snow or ice, are ready to fly at a moment's notice and bring aid. This service is a boon to trappers, prospectors and hunters, while the inhabitants of the far-flung outposts in the North-West Territory appreciate the flying ambulances which can be summoned by radio to take the sick to hospital. When landing is impossible, teams of dog paratroops bale out, so that if the crash victims or lost travellers are fit they can make their way to the nearest settlement.

A helicopter once took up nine men who made a forced landing in the dense bushlands of Labrador and another time took down a solitary pilot who was stranded on a 4,700 feet peak in Burma.

When three lighthouse-keepers were marooned for 26 days by storms it was a frail helicopter which made headline news by dropping supplies. This happened two winters ago at Wolf Rock, eight miles off Land's End.

The helicopter is irreplaceable for air-sea rescues, for it can stop over a sea-tossed ship or boat and pick up men from the deck by means of a 75-foot steel cable with a rescue harness on the end into which the victim can climb and be hoisted out of the sea.

(Continued on page 26)

"OVER INDIA?"

Little in The Nashville Tennessean

MOPSY by GLADYS PARKER

SEE HERE, WHAT ARE YOU DOING WITH MY HEN?
I'M MERELY REPLANTING MY SEEDS; THEY JUST HAPPEN TO BE IN-SIDE YOUR HEN!
GLADYS PARKER
7-27

WEEK-END FUN

"Bill got his nose broken in three places."

"Well, if he takes my advice he'll keep out of those places in future."

★

"It was dark. I found a cord hanging beside my bed. I puled it...and spent the next half-hour threading it back into my pyjamas."

★

Wallas Eaton, returning from a walk, announces: "I found a water-otter."—"What's a water-otter? enquires Joy Nicholls.—"A tin kettle." says Wal.

★

"When my cheque came back from the bank it was marked 'A-Y-K,'" Vic Says Oliver.—"Whatever does that mean?"—"Are you kidding?"

★

"Have I had adventures!" says Seaman. "Why, when I was only two years old my home ran away from me."—"You mean you ran away from says Forsythe—"No, I lived in a trailer and I fell out."

★

It was time for the factory worker's son to go to bed.

"Tell me a story, Daddy," said the boy.

"Well, my son," began the factory worker, "once upon a time and a half...."

★

"I cant's quite diagnose your case," said the doctor. "I think it must be drink."

"That's O.K., doctor. I know just how you feel," said the patient. "I'll come back when you're sober."

★

A Moscow dialogue:

"How are you today?"

"Worse than yesterday, and better than tomorrow".

★

"How old are you?" the stranger asked the worn old peddler.

"I'm 31".

"You look much older than that!"

"Well, I was born in 1889—but these last thirty years, you can't call that living, can you?".

★

"Why do you guard our borders so closely?" the inquisitive Russian civilian asked a group of Soviet soldiers.

"So our people can't flee, comrade," came the answer.

★

Strange things are to be seen in Moscow shop windows. The pharmacy, for instance, which displayed the customary huge portraits of Stalin and Beria—and had beneath them a sign which read: "French leeches".

★

A riddle: On the stage is a full-length portrait of Stalin. In front of it, a lecturer talks about Stalin. A choir sings in praise of Stalin, and poets recite works extolling him. What is it?

Answer: A Pushkin memorial evening.

★

Among the Ukrainians, a considerable number of whom were deported to Siberia for disloyalty to the Allied cause in World War II, the following dialogue is popular:

"What is the biggest country in the world?"

"The Ukraine".

"Why?"

"She borders on the Black Sea. Her bosses live in Moscow. And her population is in Siberia".

★

"Father," the little innocent child inquired, "why is the Kremlin wall so high?".

"To keep the scoundrels from crossing it".

"From the Kremlin, father?"

★

The peasant back from Moscow, entranced with what he had seen, enlarged on the wonderful progress of the capital. "Why", he said, "there are great buildings there which were built in two or three months. Formerly they would have taken two or three years!"

"That's nothing", retorted a neighbour. "Look at our cemetery. Once, we would have needed fifty years to fill it. Now it will be full in two years."

★

Report has it that there is a fixed scale of penalties of forced labour for jokes against high Soviet personalities. The scale:

The late President Kalinin	5 years
Molotov	8 years
Stalin	10 years.

★

Negotiations were proceeding for an American loan to the Soviet Union. "What kind of security can you offer?" the chief American negotiator asked.

"Coal, iron and gold", the Soviet official replied.

"But that's all underground. What have you on the surface?" the American bargainer continued. The Russian drew himself up proudly.

"We have the Soviet Government", he said.

After a moment's thought, the American announced his dicision. "When your coal, iron and gold are on the surface, and the Soviet Government is underground, then we will grant you a loan".

WISDOM IN TAMIL PROVERBS

★

(BY H. N.)

The talk of the grandpa and the South Indian village belle is spiced with clinching and flashing proverbs, scores of them. It is not for me to dilute the wisdom-tablets with wordy explanations. They are better chewed by oneself and digested and enjoyed.

A little thought, a thoughtful discussion brings out the very consoling fact that in proverbial wisdom at least, South and North, West and East are all one. It has been truly said: Truth is one; sages propound it in different ways.

IN THIS WORLD:

At a distance? Always charming!

A searching enquiry for the missing mustard; not a query about the missing pumpkin.

You have a good word to say? You will find the town swell.

As hunger steps in, many things step out.

Rob the "narialwalla" to offer the river-bank Ganesh!

Sweet is to take a loan; and how bitter the payment!

Where honey is, bees swarm.

Dress is half man.

He that speaks indiscriminately is deservedly unpopular.

You take not a thorn with a thorn

WOMEN AND MARRIAGE:

The man that marries a glamour girl is like the farmer that sows on a raised land.

Do charity to the deserving; give your daughter in marriage to one of good heredity.

Where women gather there gathers trouble!

LEARNING AND FORTUNE:

The house that wastes and that which is cheerless won't prosper.

They that are unlearned are blind.

Learning is the best ornament.

Suffer if need be, but learn.

When one blind man leads another both are heading for a fall.

Endless is learning; existence is short.

Fortune and prosperity are not always one man's.

GOD:

God is the sole refuge of the innocent.

Man thinks one thing and God another.

God would give; he won't spoonfeed.

RICHES AND RICH MEN:

Sell scent or toddy; the money does not smell either way.

A man that has not is as good as a corpse.

BACKGROUND AND BECOMING:

As in childhood, so in adult life.

If it does not bend at five, will it at fifty?

Laziness, while young, lands you in want later.

The hand that steals husk steals nugget.

Give good facilities; even the ill-experienced prove good housewives.

HEALTH AND HYGIENE:

More were drowned in wine than in water.

Give no quarter to ill-health.

Fast is finest medicine.

OF AND WITH PEOPLE:

Give him a tent: he will occupy the estate.

The tiger retreats — preparatory to a jump.

Fine without; foul within.

(Continued on page 26)

'BITTER TEA'

Berryblock in The Washington Post

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

HIS LIFE A SERMON

Brelvi Was Ever Grace Abounding

S. A. Brelvi (right) in a typical pose during discussions with Lord Wavell, the then Viceroy of India.

By Ziauddin Ahmad Barni

"THE Bombay Chronicle", the first Nationalist English daily of the Bombay Presidency, was founded in 1913 by Sir Pherozashah Mehta who in his heyday was generally regarded as the Uncrowned King of Bombay. He was also responsible for the starting of several other institutions, including the Central Bank of India, which has proved such a splendid success. The purpose underlying all these efforts was to create a spirit of self-reliance and integrity among the people of the country and also to give political education of the right type to the masses at large.

Sir Pherozshah Mehta harnesed the best talents of the country for this journalistic enterprise. His discerning eye selected Mr. B. G. Horniman as editor of the paper. He was then assiciated with an Anglo-Indian paper of Calcutta but his heart was not there. He was out to serve the best interests of the country which he had made his own. He was well-known for his vituperative pen, and it is a fact that there was hardly any one in the entire field of journalism who could beat him in this line. It is also a fact that he wielded his pen with great tact as long as he remained associated with the "Chronicle" and the "Sentinel".

Mr. Horniman, in his turn, brought together a band of self-less workers to work with him as sub-editors, reporters and columnists. Among the sub-editors who were with him almost from the very beginning were Dr. Syed Hussain and Syed Abdullah Brelvi. Dr. Syud Hussain was a born writer and a gifted speaker and was best fitted for a journalistic career. Nay, he was an ornament for this profession. Sayed Abdullah Brelvi joined the paper soon after his graduation in law in 1915. There were also others, members of the galaxy of writers, who worked like a team under their master and guide, B. G. Horniman, for a number of years with a fidelity and loyalty, so rare in these days of hard competition. Mr. Brelvi however, remained a devoted pupil of his master upto the last and cherished a great affection for him for all that he had learnt at his feet.

In Editor's Gadi

Mr. Brelvi joined as a sub ,but after Mr. Horniman's deportation to England in 1919 as a result of the people's agitation against perpetuating Lord Willingdon's memory in Bombay, he took over the reins of the paper temporarily. In the meantime the management of the "Bombay Chronicle" appointed the late Mr. Muhammad Marmaduke Pickhall as the editor of the paper. His name had been recommended by Mr. Horniman, who was at that time in England and was taking an active part in the Khilafat agitation and was also working in the cause of the country's freedom in various ways. Since then Mr. Pickthall's name appeared as editor and that of Mr. Brelvi as joint editor. This arrangement went on until the resignation of Mr. Pickthall due to certain differences with the management, and then Mr. Brelvi was permanently appointed as its editor and he worked in that capacity till the last day of his earthly life, 9th of January, 1949.

In a personal letter—still preserved by me—Mr. Pickthall wrote to me as under:—

August 5th 1924

Dear Mr. Barni,

Many thanks for your kind letter. In the circumstances there was nothing else for me to do but resign.

During visit to Cairo (left to right) Late Dr. Syud Hossain, the then India's Ambassador to Egypt, Mr. Ganul Arif of "Al Assas," Premier Nokrasy Pasha's paper and S. A. Brelvi.

Mr. Brelvi became the editor officially this morning.

Yours very sincerely,
M. PICKTHALL.

Since that date Mr. Brelvi became the permanent editor and remained so until the hand of Nature snatched him away, of course prematurely, from the active field of work in this world. He did his job in the spirit of a missionary and set up the highest standards of public service for his brother journalists.

He also had to undergo sufferings for his conviction but he bore them with a stout heart and a faith that was unique and lofty, never swering from the path he had once chosen for himself, come what may.

It will be hard to find another like him for years to come for he was not merely an editor but a servant of humanity at large.

My acquaintance with him began sometime in 1918 and I felt so much attracted towards him that this acquaintance soon ripened into friendship.

Story Of 'Gleanings'

During my early contact with him, Mr. Brelvi asked me to review Urdu books that were received in his office. I started reviewing Urdu books and periodicals week after week for a number of years for the benefit of the Urdu-reading public of the 'Chronicle'

Some years later Mr. Brelvi asked me to write once a week under the headline "Gleanings from the Urdu Press". It was in a way a reply to the weekly feature of the "Times of India" entitled "Through Indian Eyes" which continued to be published for nearly five years. These columns vituperated the Indian leaders like anything and also exposed their mutual wranglings, bickerings and inconsistencies in the strongest terms possible to the great chagrin of the Indian leaders and the great delight of the Third Party. There is no doubt that much dirty linen was washed in those columns. But it must be said in fairness to the writer of those columns that whatever he wrote was a reproduction, in his inimitable style of what appeared in the Marathi, Gujarati, Kannada and Urdu press. My "Gleanings" on the other hand, did not emphasise the seamy side of life at all, but simply reproduced what was good, readable, chaste and serviceable in the Urdu press. It did not obviously cover the wide range as was done by the learned writer of 'Through Indian Eyes" because he, being a truly Oriental scholar, could easily ransack almost the entire press while by field was limited indeed.

Now all this is past history; but it is an irony of fate that the writers of both these features belonged to one and the same office with this difference that mine was only a labour of love while the writer of the "Times" feature was handsomely paid.

There was another reason why Mr. Brelvi had asked me to write my "Gleanings" and that was his ardent love for Urdu for his plea was that writings in the Urdu press ought to receive due recognition and publicity throughout India. It may be mentioned in passing that Mr. Brelvi always championed the cause of Hindustani, which was to him the 'lingua franca' of the sub-continent of India and the common heritage of the civilisation and culture of both the Hindus and Muslims. Upto the last moment of his life he stuck to this view-point and whenever any occasion arose he never failed to espouse the cause of Hindustani to be written in both the scripts. Had he been alive today, he would have certainly differed from the decision of the Constituent Assembly of India on this vexed question.

Inspiration To Others

Mr. Brelvi had put his heart and soul in the "Bombay Chronicle" and made it a very powerful organ of the country's aspirations. The story of the "Bombay Chronicle" is in fact the story of the country's struggle for freedom, for there was no movement with which it was not connected, no cause which it did not espouse and no grievance which it did not ventilate in the interests of the oppressed.

The paper was as much a source of inspiration for the Indian Language Press as it was a source of terror for officialdom. I shall cite two examples to elucidate my point. In days gone by the Oriental Translator's Office used to prepare and publish for official use only, a weekly report containing excerpts and summarised translations on all the important topics of the day from the hundreds of papers published in the Bombay Presidency in all languages. Once it so happened that the Government of Bombay imposed a ban on the "Bombay Chronicle" in the form of pre-censorship on editorials and correspondence, etc. It was when the late Mr. M. A. Jinnah was the Chairman of its Board of Directors. In certain quarters a proposal was made not to submit to the orders of the Government but to close down the paper temporarily. Mr. Jinnah, however, advised the management not to suspend publication but to defy the orders of the Government by leaving the editorial columns blank. During the time the ban existed the "Chronicle" started publishing matter from standard works in the English

(Continued on page 27)

S. A. Brelvi with the Bombay Governor.

Short Story

THE UNLOCKED HEART

By

G. O. D'ABREO

RAMCHANDER hastily bought a morning newspaper from the railway stall and, hurriedly, boarded the slow-moving train. Settling himself comfortably between two passengers, he glanced at the first page. In bold and black the leading headline stood out—"MILLIONAIRE'S WIFE COMMITS SUICIDE."

A sudden tremor seized him as he read:

"Mrs. Indira Patel, a middle aged woman and wife of Mr. K. Patel, the millionaire, was stated to have committed suicide by taking poison on Sunday morning. Her husband who saw her lying in a precarious state removed her to the hospital where she died.

"Mrs. Indira, in her dying declaration, revealed that she was married fifteen years ago to her present husband who, according to her own folly, was not her choice. It was stated that nevertheless she was happily living with him for fifteen years though the past memory of her former sweetheart was haunting her.

"Mrs Indira, a mother of four children, whom she was tending with care and love, according to her last statement, could not humanly resist thinking of the youth who was her first and only true love.

"On Sunday morning, it was alleged that her past reminiscences haunted her to such an extent that she decided that her best escape from further torture and punishment of the past would be to end her life by committing suicide....."

●

A glaze fell over Ramchander's eyes and the world began to wheel like a gigantic top.

He gazed into space like one far removed from this world. He felt something strange—a zooming noise like a thousand aeroplanes in his brain—something which catapulted him back.... back.... back to a time long, long ago.

He found himself, stranger than all, pleading frantically before the very girl he had courted for full five years. How many years had passed since then! Ye it seemed as though it had only happened yesterday.

"'But, darling,'" he recalled, trying to stifle a sob, "You can't do this to me! You simply can't! You said you loved me! remember?"

"I do love you." She had replied.

"Then why do you evade the issue? Why you want me to call off our betrothal?"

"We must face facts," She had argued, "You know we can't go on like this—not indefinitely, anyway!"

But her face could not hide the protestations of her innermost self. It mirrored the betrayal—the tragedy of a soul torn between two desires.

●

To Ramchander the past had become a passing panorama. The vibrations of the train, along with the uniformity of its rhythmic wheels, kept in perfect time to the flash-back scenes of his memory. He remembered another poignant incident in this chapter of his life.

"I received your letter" he had approached her on this point one day. "You told me never to meet you again. Honestly, darling, I had to! Why do you make my life so utterly hopeless and miserable?"

Her face had looked devoid of expression or any feeling of emotion. It appeared like a toneless face chiselled out of solid granite. But it was only a mask. Deep down within her, strange and suppressed forces were waging a fierce battle.

"I thought I had expressed myself too clearly!" She had replied, icily.

"You have not! You must explain this mystery!"

"We cannot be married, never!"

"What!" he had exclaimed, puzzled and unable to understand," What! We can't be married? Why? Don't you love me?"

"Love?" she had repeated contemptuously, "I am ashamed Ramchander, that for a person of your education you should still be living in the storybook realm of fairy tales!"

"Is that what you think of love?"

"Do you then expect me to marry you and live on love and kisses? Without sufficient money?"

"Money?" he had asked, like a man who was suddenly pole-axed into reality, "Are you after money? Do you have no value for love? Speak the truth, darling!"

"Very well then!" She began hesitantly, "Do you want me to grovel for my existence with you, bearing your children in a doubtful security; cook your food and clean your dishes like a servant; wait on you every morning and night and, to crown it all, live like your slave and chattel?"

"Everyone has an ideal of a love too lovely to be true," he had responded to her query, "I do realise what money can achieve, but it cannot buy everything in this world—worthwhile things canot be bought or sold. Yes, the best things in life are free. And love can come to everyone."

"You can't make me happy with your small pay! I want all the good things in life—everything that money can buy. You can't afford it and I know it! Goodbye, Ramchander, don't ever see me again!"

Ramchander had stood aghast like a man who had suddenly come face to face with the unpleasant and painful truth. He had looked at her with a hard lump in his throat.

"Goodbye, darling!" came his muttered moan as he staggered away from her, "I'll never see you as long as I live!"

Something hot and searing had torn into his heart. The ground under his feet had melted away as he reeled like a drunken man.

"Money! money!" he cursed aloud to himself as he disappeared into the pitch-black night.

●

Many months later, Ramchander remembered the wedding announcement of Mr. K. Patel, the millionaire, to Indira Devi. He also remembered the torturous period he had gone through that fatal day, haunted with the soul-stabbing thought that the woman he loved had married someone else!

Brooding of this nature had made him a wreck of his former self. The wounds of his disappointed love had grown to a leprosy, devouring every part of him in gradual stages. Sorrow, sadness, futility and frustration had become his lot.

Time dragged on like a man chained with heavy weights. To Indira life had appeared to be just a song. The madness caused by the yellow glitter of gold, to which she had fallen an easy victim, had even made her forget all those she had loved and cherished most.

In Ramchander a transformation had taken place. He had realised it all of a sudden. He woke up one day to the consciousness of the depths to which he had sunk. He had seen Indira, as in a vision, laughing and mocking him.

"See?" She had appeared to say, "Didn't I tell you so? Haven't you become a waster and a drunkard? Just imagine what would have happened to me had I married you!"

Her vision then vanished and he saw himself staring at a bottle of whisky. He saw his own reflection in the looking glass. He could not believe it was himself. Then the miracle took place. He had risen in a fury, seized the bottle by the neck and dashed it against the wall.

That had been the beginning of his reformation. Step by step he climbed the ladder of life. He had buried the past with the dead.

●

Little did he dream of meeting Indira. Until one day he met her, unexpectedly, at a party. He had thought that time was the healer of all wounds. How mistaken he had been! She had appeared like a ghost of a past come to haunt him again.

He had seen that look she had given him. Something pulled at his heart-strings then. But he had faced her bravely and exchanged the formal courtesies. People had chatted gaily with him. He was a rising young business man and people had given him due respect and prominence. Cet, now and again, he had thrown casual and discreet glances towards her. Many a time he had caught her red-handed, looking at him wistfully—a dreamy, far-away look in her eyes. It touched him deeply and tragically. She had looked at him with the eyes of a frightened and wounded doe.....

Ramchander tore away from the clouds and descended to earth with a feeling of sorrow and pain. He saw the train halt at the next station and he got out, changed his mind and returned home.

He stumbled into his flat and his hand trembled as he opened the door. An envelope lay inside the threshold. He stooped and picked it up, glanced at it casually and was about to throw it away, then stopped dead in his tracks.

●

A familiar handwriting caught his eyes. With trembling fingers, almost tenderly, he opened it and extracted a rose-coloured note paper. The words danced before him. His heart began to beat faster.

"My dearest Ramchander", he read and tears filled his eyes, "By the time you'll receive this letter I will be far, far away! Don't judge me too harshly for what I have done. I have wronged you. I have married someone I didn't love. Imagine the torture of mind I have gone through! Believe me, darling, I have always loved you! But it is too late now—too late! I have always loved you. I want you to believe me. This is one time in my life I'm telling you the truth. How could I ever atone for what I have done? How could I ever repay you? By marrying Money I had sold the happiness of my true love for a song. Goodbye, Ramchander. please forgive me!"

It was in Indira's own handwriting and signed by her.

He looked up and saw the white ceiling and could not hide the tears streaming down his eyes.

"Not goodbye, Indira!" he whispered between sobs, "Love never dies—it lives forever!"

The dawn broke into his life again. He looked out through the open window and saw the pageant of life—and seeing it made him look towards a fairer and brighter vista. He knew very well he could never forget her and he had forgiven her for everything, because dying she had unlocked her heart to him.

THE END.

(The characters, locale and action of this story are wholly fictitious. They do not represent and are not intended to represent actual persons, places or events).

"MARCH ON ROME": AN ITALIAN ANTI-COMMUNIST COMMENT

TARZAN LOSES HIS MATE

Socialite Lex Barker Secretly Divorced

★

BY SHEILAH GRAHAM

TARZAN'S mate has fled, leaving him alone in the Hollywood jungle to beat his barrel-like breast in anguish.

Lex Barker, who swept down out of one of the loftiest family trees of New York's social register, seized a pretty Park Avenue debutante and carried her off to his lair in Beverly Hills (complete with swimming pool), told me that his wife Constance had secretly divorced him.

The divorce, on grounds of incompatibility, went unnoticed because no one recognized the screen's scantily clad nature boy wearing his full name —Alexander Crishlow Barker Jr., son of the socially prominent Alexander Barkers of New York.

The eight-year marriage of the movies' 10th Tarzan since the long-ago silent picture days when Elmo Lincoln created the role had been going badly ever since Lex quit the social set, traded his white tie and tails for a leopard skin and started trumpeting like an elephant as he leaped from tree limb to tree limb.

Constance, her family and Lex's family all thought it a bit shocking that he should forsake the elite and most of his clothes to go and live with the monkeys and elephants. His father objected bitterly to his movie career, wanted him to become a civil engineer.

Lex was suffering from a bad cold when I talked with him the penalty of going around in nothing but a loin cloth during the filming of his forthcoming picture, "Tarzan And The Slave Girl," at RKO studios.

"Constance has gone back to New York, to look for an apartment," he said. "I feel very badly about this, because I still like her very much. We're good friends and always will be. But our marriage just didn't work out." When she finds an apartment there, he said, she will take their two children, Lynne, 6, and Alexander III, 2, to New York.

When Constance, who is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Leon Rhodes Thurlow of Park Avenue, married Lex in January, 1942, he was a handsome army Lieutenant stationed at Fort Benning, Ga., and showed no signs of going primitive. Their wedding at New York's Episcopal Church of the Resurrection was a very social affair, uniting two fine old families. Constance's grandfather, the late judge Lambert Evans Tree, was one-time minister to Belgium. Lex is a descendant of Roger Williams, the founder of Providence, R. I

In Leopard Skin

When Lex got out of the army, as a major, his handsome looks and Adonis-like build got him a contract with 20th Century-Fox—but no pictures. Then he went with Warner Brothers, and still no pictures. Finally he was signed by RKO and appeared in "The Farmer's Daughter."

His family was able to endure that, but his next picture found him in the leopard skin, cavorting with the animals in "Tarzan's Magic Fountain." His marriage began busting up soon afterward.

The arbiters of New York's social register decided that a tree-hopping Tarzan wasn't their idea of a blue-blood, and threatened to drop him. A short time later, however, his name was restored.

Lex told me that he plans to keep their house in Beverly Hills.

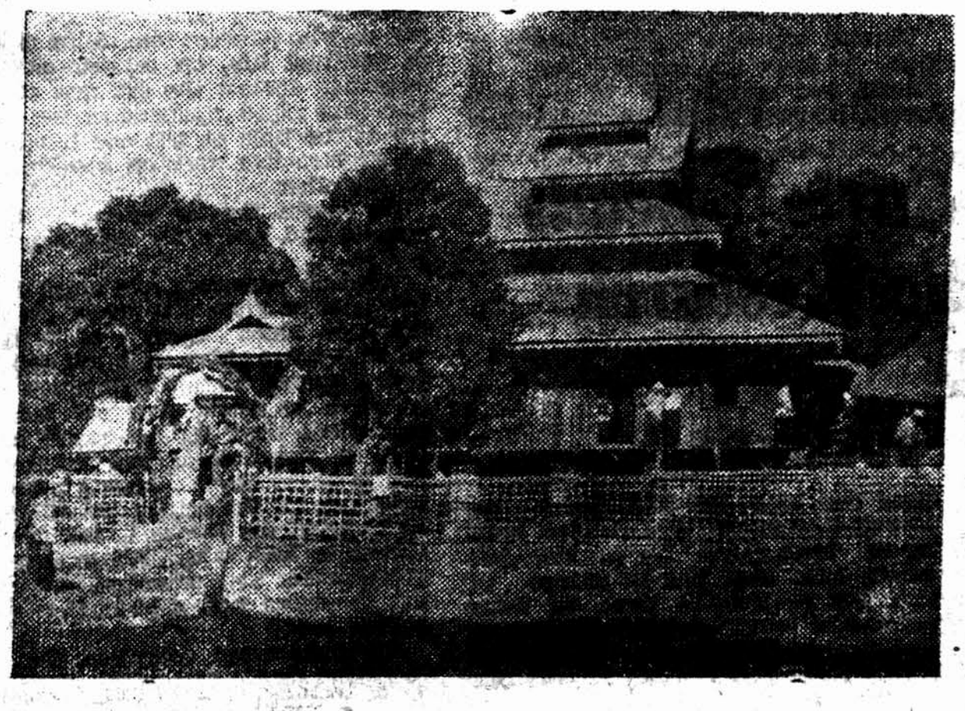
MEET THE ASSAM BORDER TRIBES

★

His Excellency Sri Prakasa, Governor of Assam (with tribal hat), and Dr. B. V. Keskar photographed during the latter's visit to Assam frontier with tribal boys and girls.

★

★



Buddhist monastery at Chokham, a village inhabited by Khampli tribes of Assam.

A group of Aka tribes in their colourful garb & jewellery photographed in Balipara Frontier Tract in Assam.

★

★

A group of Ahor girls with their tribal parapharnalia in the typical jungle land of Assam.

☆

—PHOTOS VINAYAK RAO

PROPHET OF RELIGIOUS HARMONY

Multifarious Activities Of Keshub Chandra Sen

By:
MISS N. GHOSH

KESHUB CHANDRA SEN was born in 1836 in the village of Garifa within a few miles of Calcutta in a wealthy and pious family of Vaishnabas. His mother was a very pious lady, and so were his father and grandfather. He was brought up in opulence.

The traits of greatness were in him from the beginning. He always invented new games, and was the leader among his playmates. Intelligent, sedate, loving and pure even from childhood, boys followed his lead willingly. In later life this trait developed and he turned into a great religious and social leader of the country. Handsome in appearance, full of personal grace, sweet in nature and overflowing with love for his fellowmen, which hardly showed itself on the surface, and with a wonderful spiritual attraction for all who came in contact with him or even saw him from a distance, he exerted an influence on men of his times hardly equalled by any other among his contemporaries.

Early Enlightenment

He turned a vegetarian when he was only fourteen years old, and began his spiritual life at that age with prayer under direct inspiration from Providence, when intimate prayer in that form was hardly known among his fellowmen. The moral condition of the society around him at that time had greatly degenerated in every way. Grown in and surrounded by mire as it were, the spotless purity of character and the high morals he attained in his life, and helped those, who were his immediate friends and followers, to attain is a marvel indeed. Gentle and meek to a degree, tender to children respectful to women, full of affection and kindness to men and animals, he was a unique picture among mankind. No one ever heard him saying a harsh word to anybody. He had his college life for a short period, and all his real education was under impulse of the Spirit. He deeply studied philosophy, and put a high value on both Western and Eastern culture.

Believing from the beginning of conscious life in the Fatherhood of God and Brotherhood of Man his activities took two different lines, viz., (1) that of cultivating an intimate direct relationship with God, and love and devotional fervour for Him, and (2) that of self-forgetful, wholehearted, self-sacrificing service for fellow men and women, and amelioration of the condition of his country. The first took the form of communion and devotional fervour, i.e., Yoga and Bhakti, and the second expressed itself in numberless lines of activity in social service. The practice of direct relationship with and love for God replenished him with strength and material to follow his line of service to mankind. Thus there was a beautiful blending of Yoga and Bhakti, communion and love for God, and Jnana and Karma, i.e., knowledge and service. This synthesis was the keynote of his life. Following this the principle that came to be the uppermost in his career was the principle of harmony. The result was the philosophy that came to his vision as the real, true religion, and which he announced from the pulpit of his church.

Their Creed

The creed of the Bharatbarsheeya Brahmamandir in Calcutta in 1880 under the name of 'New Dispensation' runs as follows:—

"We believe that God is One, that He is infinite and eternal, Almighty, All-wise, All-merciful, All-holy, All-blissful, Perfect and Omnipresent, our Creater, Father, Mother, Friend Guide, Judge and Saviour.

"We believe that the Soul is immortal and eternally progressive.

"We believe in God's moral law as revealed through the commandments of conscience enjoining perfect righteousenses in all things. We believe that we are accountable to God for the faithful discharge of our manifold duties, and that we shall be judged and rewarded and punished for our virtues and vices here and hereafter.

"We believe in the Church Universal which is the repository of al ancient wisdom and the receptacle of all modern science, which recognises in all prophets and saints a harmony, in all scriptures a unity, and through all dispensations a continuity, which abjures all that separates and divides, and always magnifies unity and peace, which harmonises reason and faith, Yoga and Bhakti, asceticism and social duty in their highest forms, and which shall make of all nations and sects one kingdom and one family in the fulness of time.

"We believe in natural inspiration, general and special, and in Providence, general and special.

"We accept and revere the Scriptures so far as they are the records of wisdom and devotion and piety of inspired geniuses and of the delaings of God's special providence in the salvation of nations, of which records only the spirit is God's but the letter man's.

"We accept and revere the world's prophets and saints so far as they embody and reflect the different elements and Divine character, and set forth the higher ideals of life for the instruction and sanctification of the world. We revere and love and try to follow all that is divine in them, and to assimilate it to our soul, making what is theirs and God's ours.

"Our creed is the science of God which enlightenth all; our gospel the love of God which saveth all.

"Our creed is the science of God which enlighteneth all; our gospel the love of God which saveth all; our heaven life in God which is accessible to all; our church the invisible kingdom of God in which is all truth, all love, all holiness."

"UNCLE SAM DRESSES FOR THE DAY"

Shoemaker in The Chicago Daily News

Social Work

Though born in a wealthy family of high position and genuine love of culture, and brought up in ease and luxury, he gave up his all and followed the direction of Providence. Under vow of poverty and self-surrender, in extremely difficult circumstances of privation and hardship for himself and his family and also for those friends who followed him in the growth of spiritual life, he carried on his campaign against the evil and corruption that raged rampant in the country at the time on the one hand, and his constructive work on positive lines on the other.

He fought fiercely against intemperance and moved for legislation against it.

Women's education and amelioration was another great attempt of his as a result of which many of us stand where was are today. It is sad to think so few among the modern women stop to think to whom they are indebted in various ways for an easier condition in their moral and intellectual life in these days. Among other institutions for the betterment of women he founded the Native Ladies' Normal School in 1870, where my mother and grandmother were educated, and which has developed into a large first grade college today.

He inaugurated education for the industrial people and workingmen also. If a personal reference may be excused, my grandfather was his chief helper in this section. A pice newspaper, a first of its kind in the land, was started for the people which was hawked by his colleagues on the roads in sun and rain.

Famine Relief

During the great famine of Madras he started famine relief work with his friends. At this tearful graphic description from the pulpit of his church of the acute distress and starvation of millions of human brothers and sisters, gold ornaments, valuable watches, coins etc. poured in for the relief.

When the pestilence of malaria broke out in a particular part of Bengal, doctors inspired by him rushed with medicines and other necessaries for the help of the sufferers. This kind of relief work was unknown before that time in the country.

His interest in education was deep and enduring. From his early life, nay, even from his boyhood, he worked for it. He founded the Calcutta School, the Albert College, the Native Ladies' Normal School and many other schools and his aim was to provide education of the right kind (including moral education) for the young generation of the country. He had suggested many educational reforms to the then Governor-General Lord Northbrook. He had also put forward a strong plea for vernacularisation of the medium of instruction.

Marriage Reform

Keshubchandra moved the Government and after a long effort and great opposition succeeded in having a marriage bill passed as the Act III of 1872 for prevention of child marriage.

His composition and acting of a

(Continued on page 27)

Why Joliot-Curie Leads French Atomic Research

BY PETER COLLIERS

TWO things are freely rumoured in England today: that the Americans have a stock of atomic bombs based on Britain and that the British are building a plant for production of the bombs at a point nearer their ultimate destination.

In official cirles, of course, there is neither confirmation nor denial, simply "no comment" when these reports are retailed.

However, it is noteworthy that the rumours were only come upon by the writer in the most casual fashion in chatting to waiters, taxi drivers and the like—because the absence of any belief in impending war, and the consequent lack of interest in any war-like application of atomic energy, is striking to one coming from America.

This was true also in Belgium and France, where access to atomic scientists is far easier than in Britain, tied as this latter nation is to American shirttails in atomic matters.

Britain has, perhaps, more cause for secrecy, since she is said to be coming along fast with experiments to develop an atomic engine for propulsion or for generating electricity. A new plant is going up with this sole aim—although British atomic-energy chiefs were frank in saying that America would get there well ahead of Britain.

Professor Pierre Joliot-Curie in France has a very small atomic pile—using Madagascar uranium—which, it is said can produce isotopes and the like for medical and other reseach. but would take the better part of 20 years to produce enough material for one bomb.

And in Belgium, Professor Max Cosyn has not even got that—but is managing to stir up indignation among at least some of his compatriots at the "shame" that the country whose African colony produces most of the world's uranium should have to "beg" isotopes from America.

None Else

The question is often asked why these two men—the Frenchmen an avowed Communist; the Belgian leaning at least fairly far to the left should have been put in charge of such key projects in these far from Communist countries. The only answer that evolves from much questioning is that there just was not anyone else for the job.

The Brussels University Professor is the only Belgian of stature in the field. And as for the chief of French atomic research, as one Britisher put it, "without Joliot there would not be atomic energy." His was the first pile, in 1930. What is more his services to France in the underground during the war were such, this British informant added, that Curie's primary loyalty to Moscow is unlikely His Communism, it was suggested, was a French, "social protest" type rather than the all-out "Moscow first" type of Communism one might expect.

What Belgium Can Do

Cosyn said: "I could make an atom bomb in two or three months—but I don't wont 1o".

America, he went on—implying that American concentration on the bomb made us "not serious"—is so concerned and so secretive and so miserly, both with the research data being developed and the uranium ore she controls (twenty to thirty times cheaper by virtue of a wartime agreement, than the actual market value), that she is hampering progress. The more scientists working on atomic energy in knowledge of all other progress the sooner will discoveries be made for harnessing this source of power to benefit all the world. If he could have one-thousandth of the Belgian Congo's output of uranium, Professors Cosyns said, working up to 2 per cent of output in five years ("and that would only cut American production of the bomb by one per cent"), he could build a Belgian atomic pile and get down to work.

SPORTS JOTTINGS
From Here And There
By. J. C. MAITRA

★

AN UNDREAMT-OF EVENT—VIJAY HAZARE'S GLORIOUS, SUCCESS —RESPONSIBILITY OF FIELDSMEN —INDIA'S SUCCESS IN ASIAN LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS—GOVER NMENT AID SOLICITED—BOMBAY LOSING HOLD IN TABLE TENNIS.

AN undreamt-of event has actually taken place in the history of Indian cricket at Calcutta. Who could believe that India would defeat the Commonwealth cricket team and that too without the services of the redoubtable Vijay Merchant and the Great Lala Amarnath?

But that is what has happened. While Merchant and the Lala were nursing their injuries, Vijay Hazare was called upon to wear the mantle of his famous name-sake. And so worthily did the Maratha hero put it on that he not only killed the Indian hoodoo against the toss but brought off a glorious victory home.

During the last two years, Amarnath had the misfortune of losing the toss every time, both in Australia and in India. Merchant seemed to be well on the way to follow suit till the end. That placed a serious handicap on India every time. It was no wonder, therefore, that the Indian team failed to win any Test before.

TOSS ONLY ONCE

I had, in consequence, suggested in these columns that the coin should be tossed only once—at the beginning of the Test series—and the choice of batting or fielding should go alternately to the opposing sides. I do not say that batting should go alternately to each side automatically. But I do suggest that the right to do so should go alternately—leaving it to the rival teams to choose batting or fielding according to the condition of the wicket. It is for the Commonwealth Cricket Conference to take up this suggestion and do away with the unfair deal of luck to one side or the other once for all.

VINOO MAKES GOOD

Any way, it was left to Hazare to break the spell of bad luck. Its natural effect on the Captain and the players was one of confidence and hope. They took very good advantage of the opportunity of batting first. The palm must go to Vinoo Mankad and Vijay Hazare for their magnificent efforts. Were it not for them I doubt if India would have succeeded in the splendid manner they did. Vinoo was really very unfortunate in missing the coveted century by the narrow margin of 9 runs. But his score was intrinsically much more valuable than the actual figure. It was mainly because of the initial lead which he and Mushtaq Ali gave that India was able to amass a substantial score.

HAZARE'S SUPERLATIVE EFFORT

It was unquestionably a great match for Hazare. Not only did he lead his side to a triumphant conclusion but his unbeaten score of 175 largely contributed to that success. Were it not for his stout-hearted batting—to which Kishenchand lent an able hand—India might have seen the same sorry fate which has dogged her footsteps all these years.

It is indeed a matter of deep gratification that the heavy responsibility of the Captaincy, instead of cowing his down, emboldened Hazare to mightier efforts. To stay at the wicket for no less than 420 minutes and hit up as many as 23 fours—and that too against bowlers and fielders of high merit—is an achievement of which Hazare may be justifiably proud to the last day of his life. He richly desefves the hearty congratulations that have been offered to him by Rajaji, the Governor-General of India.

RETURN OF CONFIDENCE TO 'C.S.'

High praises are equally due to C. S. Nayudu, N. Chowdhary and Dattu Phadkar for their splendid bowling. The Bengal medium-pacer has earned a niche among the galaxy of our capable trundlers for his destructive abilities. Were it not for the poor and deplorable support given by our fieldsmen his analysis—as that of the other bowlers—would have been much more spectacular than they appear on paper. If properly encouraged and handled, Chowdhury is sure to become a valuable asset to our attacking battery.

C. S. Nayudu's star seems to be up again at last. His bag of 5 wickets for 59 runs in the second innings tells its own tale. He has had terribly bad luck for a long time, especially in the frowns of his skippers. Now we may hope that with growing confidence in his own abilities, he will be able to do greater damage to the opposing array of batsmen than he could do of late. A lot depends on the generalship of a wise skipper to use and exploit the talents of his men to best purpose. Unfortunately India has been deficient of such a leader for a long time.

INEXPLICABLE ROUT

Strange as it may seem, the team which piled up—having the first lease of the wicket—608 for 8 at Delhi and 448 in Bombay against India, was dismissed at Calcutta for a meagre total of 190 in the first innings. Phadkar and Chowdury were mainly responsible for the grand episode. It was an inexplicable rout for the formidable Commonwealth side. Was it due to the New Year eve festivities? I cannot fathom any other excuse for it. Certainly if was extremely flattering for our bowlers.

For the first time the tourists were compelled to follow on Norman Oldfield, assisted by Fred Freer and Jock Livingston, his captain, made a gallant effort to retrieve the position in the second innings. Engaging himself in two century partnerships with them, he knocked up a brilliant 158 on his own account. But this was of no avail. Nayudu, coming into his own, made short work of the rest—to win the match by the wide margin of 7 wickets.

CHANGES FOR FOURTH TEST

It is a matter of great pity that Ray Smith was unable to bat in both the innings owing to sickness and Jack Pettiford had to retire early 'n his second venture due to an injury Their absence certainly helped India to a certain extent. But it is beyond the limit of speculation that their presence would have materially affected the final result. Nevertheless, it must be said to the credit of the visitors that they put up a game fight till the end

Now the honours are even between the Commonwealth and India. The rext fight will be at Kanpur, commencing on January 14. It will be on matting wicket— coir matting, and not jute matting as was originally proposed. I believe the research work on the latter commodity is still be pursued by K.S. Ranga Rao.

Although C. S. Nayudu and Chowdhury did so well at Calcutta, they have been omitted from the Kanpur Test. Their places have been filled up by Hiralal Gaekwad and Ghulam Ahmed who are expected to do greater damage on the matting wicket. Isn't Kishenchand better qualified in this respect than Umrigar?

It is rather intriguing to find Manjri in the test still. He has not proved half as successful as a wicket-keeper as Prabir Sen. The only explanation appears to be that Merchant is determined to give him a trial up to the last, despite his failures.

RESPONSIBILITY OF FIELDSMEN

We may be jubilant about India's success. But we have very little reason to be gratified with miserable exhibition put up by most of the fieldsmen. Catches were dropped galore and our ground fielding left much room for improvement. Unless our players show greater keenness on the field than they have displayed so far, we may rest assured that our jubilation would be short-lived indeed. With adequate support from the field, our bowlers may well repeat their fine performances both at Kanpur and Madras. India's victory or defeat rests in their hands to a great extent.

Whether India will have the good fortune of winning the toss again and have the chance of batting first is difficult to forecast. If they are lucky, they may repeat Calcutta at both the places. But our batsmen need to be as watchful and cautious as ever, if not more, to gain mastery over their clever opponents. The fact that the myth of their invincibility has been exploded should not lure them to over-confidence and sure defeat.

INDIA'S SUCCESS IN ASIAN TENNIS

The first Asian Lawn Tennis Championships held recently at Calcutta ended in a blaze of glory for India so far as the men's events were concerned. Both the Singles and Doubles titles were captured by Indians. Dilip Bose, India's No. 1, carried away the former defeating Sumant Misra, India's No. 2, in the final. Again in partnership with Misra Bose claimed the Doubles Championship also, accounting for Felicissima Ampon and C. Carmona, the Philippino stars, in the ultimate stage.

It is a matter of great pride and Satisfaction to us that Indians were able to hold their own against prominent invaders from various countries like Britain, France, Belgium Spain, Jugoslavia, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Israel, Iran, Pakistan Argentina and, last but not the least Philippines. The two leading countries of the world the United States of America and Australia, and the leading tennis-playing country in Asia, Japan, were unavoidable absent. But that could not be helped.

AMERICAN WOMEN DOMINATE

The Women's and the Mixed events were dominated by the American representatives, Mrs. Patricia, Canning Todd and Miss Gertrude Moran who carried away all the three titles between them. Britain's No. 1, Mrs. Betty Hilton, was able to reach the final round. But she found Patricia too good for her—so much so that she could not wrest a single game from her in the second set! Nevertheless, in the women's doubles final she, assisted by Miss K. L. A. Tuckey, put up a splendid fight against Patricia and "Gorgeous Gussie" and lost after a marathon struggle. The Mixed Doubles final saw "Gussie" Moran emerge victorious with P. Washer of Belgium as partner against the combined strength of Patricia Todd and M. Mitic of Jugoslavia.

Needless to mention, Indian women were nowhere in the picture in these events.

RATHER EXPENSIVE

Everybody will agree that this was a paraiseworthy effort on the part of the A.I.L.T.A. to stage this tournament in conjunction with the Calcutta South Club. The competition, wide-spread and colourful as it is, is sure to give tremendous fillip to the game in this country. For more than a decade it had lost a good deal of its interest and charm and it needed a tournament of this nature to revive its old attraction and glory. I hope the exhibitions at Calcutta have eminently served this purpose

I do not know how the move has fared from the financial point of view. From the appeal recently made by J. Chinna Durai, India's representative on the International Federation, it would seem that the competition was not a financial success. It was bound to be so. I am afraid the gate-charges were prohibitive for the common man and woman. Rs. 75 and Rs. 40 for the season were too heavy for them to bear. Even the daily changes were excessive. It was only possible for merchant-princes to meet.

GOVERNMENT AID SOLICITED

The A.I.L.T.A. have appealed to the Government of India to come to their rescue. In view of the fact that this tournament helped not only to add impetus to the game in India but to raise her in the estimation of the world at large, I earnestly hope that the Government would make a generous gesture towards this laudable object. It may be that the time was not quite propitious—owing to the difficult time our motherland is passing through at present—to launch this costly affair. Probably the promoters expected greater support from the public than it has been vouchsafed to them.

This has made Bombay alert. I understand Bombay Gymkhana is trying to invite some of these outstanding players to take part in the insuring Western India Championships organised by them. But they feel rather shaky about shouldering the entire financial responsibility of the visit themselves. They approached the Hindu Gymkhana, who sponsor the Provincial Championships about the same time, to share the expenses with them. In that case those foreign stars could participate in their tournament also. But the Hindu Gymkhana, after losing Rs. 5,000 over the All-India Court Championships last year, are not very enthusiastic about the proposal.

I wonder if the C.C.I. would venture to take over the burden from them. Otherwise it may not be possible for us to see those celebrities in action at all in Bombay. Tennis seems to have fallen on such evil days that an exhibition of even such an attractive nature calls for only losses. How then is it possible to serve this fare to the public, if they are not prepared to pay for it

BOMBAY, BEWARE!

It is rather gratifying to note that table tennis is gaining in popularity is different parts of the country. For a long time the National Championships have been a monopoly of Bombay and Southern India. Now Bengal has collared the men's event in the inter-provincial tournament from Bombay, thanks to a magnificent effort by Kalyan Jayant, who succeeded in lowering the colours of the National Champion Uttam Chandarana. So Bombay had to rest content with the Women's Championship.

However, Uttam was able to maintain his supremacy in the individual Championships by winning all the three titles. He was partnered by Kumar Ghosh and Miss C. Madon, both from Bengal, in the men's and mixed doubles. That is a matter of personal glory for him, as the other Bombay players, both men and women, failed to rise to the occasion. The only exception was Meera Gajendra Singh who shared the honours of the women's doubles title with Miss A. Rukmini of Madras. Hyderabad seems to be coming on well as Miss S. Sultana of that place carried away the Women's Championship. Beware, Bombay!

The All-India Table Tennis Federation has decided to send a team of six players with Chandarana as Captain, to compete in the International Congress at Budapest at the end of this month.

I wish the players the best of luck.

METALS MAKE YOU TICK

Altogether about thirty metals have been found in various parts of the human body. Some of these occur in no more than minute traces. But they, nevertheless, are vital. Most important are iron, copper, calcium, manganese, sodium, and potassium, writes Frederick Burke in 'New Herald'.

How do we obtain these metals? Mixed foods normally provide the right amount for our bodies to function correctly. But go short of any of them, and your health suffers.

Go without your dose of iron and your blood becomes thin and pale. You are suffering from iron-deficient anaemia.

Copper is iron's companion, and a trace of this metal helps it in the building up of the blood.

The metal zinc goes to make gastric juice, and a shortage of it means that we get digestive troubles. Make sure, therefore, that you eat lots of fruits and drink plenty of fresh milk.

SOCCER SERVICE

"In St. Paul's Church, Kingston Hill, Surrey footballers' shirts were draped on the pews, corner posts and flags stood in the aisle, and miniature goalposts hung on the walls, for a footballers' service. The vicar, Canon A. Wellesly Crr, opened his sermon with short blasts on a referee's whistle". —DAILY MAIL.

FINDING AGE OF A STAR

To find the age of a star, a Hollywood Press agent takes the age of her (or his) birth, subtracts it from itself, and burns the paper the numbers were written on; then adds last week's fanmail to the box office receipts from the star's last picture, subtracts her salary, divides the remainder by the number of Press agents assigned to care for her career, subtracts the number of her marriages, adds three months for every child she has had (things grow fast in the subtropics), and knocks off ten years just for gallantry. If the age is still higher than the one the boss ordered, he works in slight mathematical errors until the answer comes out right.

—GLASGOW HERALD.

SHAH COURTS U. S. AID

Middle East Defence Pact To Protect Iran; Afghanistan And Pakistan From 'Red' March

BRITISH representatives, who watched with much perturbation the doings of Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru of India in the United States, are even more disturbed over the visit of Mohammed Riza Pahlevi, the 30-year-old Shah of Iran.

The British concern as to both of these countries is because they long have looked mainly to Britain for economic guidance, but now are openly flirting with the United States in that respect.

Especially has the British Government, through its Anglo-Iranian Oil Co. for the past 48 years enjoyed a virtual monopoly of Iranian oil production. And while Iran is not classed technically as a member of the Sterling Bloc, it has been compelled to take British currency or goods in payment for its share of oil income, and it has been under heavy pressure not to spend cash so acquired in dollar markets.

The Iranians not only are increasingly irked by these restrictions because of their preference for many types of American goods, with which they came in contact during the war, but they are openly bidding for American capital investment in Iranian enterprises—including oil production.

Anti-Communist Front

Iranian spokesmen say that Americans in Iran during the war, and as industrial managers and government advisers since the war, are unique among foreigners so stationed in that they have neither sought economic preferences nor imposed on Iranian sovereignty.

American relief funds, and the so far very limited American military aid to Iran, say its representatives, have been supplied entirely without counter-commitment, and American-Iranian business dealings have been exclusively between private citizens of the two countries.

While Pt. Nehru took great pains to establish that his country was neutral in the cold war, the Iranians make no bones of their fear of Russia and their dependence upon the western democracies—especially the United States—in the event of a Russian attack.

The Shah will be after all he can get in the way of war materials and military advice. He asserts that the present Iranian army of 115,000—Inadequately trained and equipped—can be built to 1,000,000 with comparatively modest contributions of American equipment.

Iran is not looking for the more expensive things, such as airplanes and tanks. Because their Azerbaijan border with Russia is mountainous, what they need most is bazookas and other light artillery, mules to tote these arms, and trucks, jeeps and railroad equipment to build up their supply system.

What the Shah bids for most of all, is American backing for a defense combination against communism in the Middle East, on the lines of the north Atlantic defence pact.

The United States and Britain already have given large military assistance to Turkey and Greece, thereby committing themselves at least inferentially to come to the aid of these countries, if they should be attacked.

By JOY G. HAYDEN

Stopping 'Red' March

The Iranians argue that it is not much use to hold Turkey and Greece, if the Russians are to remain free to march to the Mediterranean and Arabian Seas by way of Iran.

Therefore, they contend, the near eastern wall against Communism should be extended to include Iran and—to ward off completely any Russian march to the South—Arghanistan and Pakistan.

All by themselves, the Iranians say, they are doing a lot toward stiffening their front against Russia. Immediately after the war, Iran was governed by a coalition of pro-and anti-Russians, and it was touch and go which would come out on top. When Russia launched its aggression against Azerbaijan in 1945, it undoubtedly was with the hope that this would scare the Shah into going all the way communist.

Instead of so yielding, however, the Shah proceeded to kick all Communists out of his Government. Iran still is fearful of Russia, but not half so much, as it used to be.

The Shah, it was learned, is the prime booster of a large-scale seven-year economic project which would convert his strategically located oil-rich country into a modern near-east Bulwark against Communism.

A team of 35 American experts had been in the country since last year drafting a master plan for the development of the country, which the Iranian Parliament approved last July.

With the Shah's personal backing, the Iranian Government expects to interest the United States in extending, through the world bank, up to one-third of the funds needed to finance the country's development programme.

Long-Range Plans

The Government already has put in a bid for a dol 250,000,000 loan from the bank, but expect to finance the initial stages of its development project from oil revenues.

Currently, the country's oil resources are providing the Government with royalty revenues, from British and other foreign concerns, equivalent to at least dol. 35,000,000 a year.

The Iranian Government already has spent more than dol. 1,000,000 engaging competent American and other foreign technical experts to prepare a series of basic surveys for the long-range programme.

The result of these surveysis that the Government now will shy away from the more spectacular projects—such as power dams and new steel mills—and concentrate on more basic "grass roots" projects.

Although they say frankly they "do not expect miracles," Iranian embassy spokesmen believe that the seven-year programme will aid substantially in raising the country's standard of living.

Primarily, the Shah and his advisers are interested in such long-term projects as raising agricultural productivity, improving road transport, expanding communications, and boosting sugar and textile production.

While rich in oil reserve and potential petroleum production, the Government is faced with the paradox, that up to 90 per cent of the Iranian people in the villages are illiterate.

The Government spokesmen believe that by reducing illiteracy and the incidence of disease, the country can do much to promote the mechanical and engineering aptitude of its people to cope with modern projects.

It was primarily for this reason that the Shah visited President Truman to obtain his personal backing in developing what experts term, one of the major underdeveloped areas of the world.

Soviet View Of Shah's Visit

ACCORDING to the Associated Press Agency, President Truman's invitations to the Shah of Iran and other leaders of Asiatic states to visit Washington are considered as part of the American campaign towards recruiting friends in Asia for the cold war against the spread of Communism.

But the question arises—will the Iranian people want to be slaves of the American magnates, to serve as a tool of imperialist aggression and cannot fodder in the planned war for the sake of Wall Street profits? The progressive and patriotic forces of Iran are coming out more resolutely in defence of the national interests of the Iranian people, against Iran's enslavement by foreign capital, against the conversion of the country into a bridgehead of Anglo-American imperialists.—"Tass".

TIE-UP BETWEEN HEALTH AND DOLLARS

BY C. A. WILLIS

Exclusive To "The Bombay Chronicle Weekly"

MANY of America's most prominent doctors have been meeting in Washington recently. The "house of delegates" of the 140,000—strong American Medical Association has been discussing an "educational campaign" for which over Br. 2,240,000 dollars has been raised. American health certainly leaves a lot to be desired, and you may, therefore, consider it open-hearted and public-spirited of the medicos to raise among themselves so many dollars to improve public understanding.... But wait a minute, brother—those two million bucks are not to educate Joe Doakes in the need for better medical services. No, sir. They're to finance the doctors' campaign against the American Health Bill—an obviously Marxist measure which would give the worker free medical care as a right.

Persons who judge America by Hollywood may be surprised to learn that four American homes in ten have no baths, and three in ten no running water or indoor sanitation. One American in seven suffers from malnutrition, while around a quarter of the population is inadequately housed. These are some of the reasons why America is so unhealthy today. But there is an additional reason, which the long-discussed Health Bill would do something to remove—the very high cost of medical treatment. The United States claims to be the richest country in the world—but it has as yet no form of national health insurance.

Not feeling well? O.K., ring for the doctor—but make sure you have the money to pay him first. Few doctors charge less than five dollars (about 35/-) a visit, and all medicines, of course, are extra—a lot extra. Fee-splitting and price-fixing will see to that. If you need a trip to hospital, you'll need a fortune as well. Private patients pay from 9 dollars to 20 dollars a day.

There are, of course, a number of private voluntary health organisations which try to protect the American against the financial catastrophe of illness. But altogether they cover fewer than three and a half of America's 150 millions. In any case, none of these organisations will accept citizens suffering from chronic illness—although one-sixth of Americans are victims to some chronic disease.

Tie-Up

Health in the U.S.A. is a luxury many Americans cannot afford. The tie-up between the dollar and disease was recently illustrated by Dr. Lenard A. Scheele, Surgeon-General of the United States, who vividly described conditions in some of Uncle Sam's major cities. In Birmingham, Alabama, he decalred the rate of communicable disases is 65 per cent higher in the poorer, overcrowded areas than elsewhere in the city. In Hartford, Connecticut, the worst-housed quarter of the population, produces more than half the city's T.B. cases annually. In Denver, Colorado, five times as many infants per 1,000 died in low-quality housing districts as did in the best districts.

The slums of Los Angeles breed T.B. at eight times the rate in the wealthier distrists, and veneral disease is thirteen times as common. Even in Washington, D.C., itself, the poorer districts return twice the T.B. death rate, while the pneumonia rate in the slums is 25 per cent higher.

The Health Insurance Bill, which has spent most of the post-war years before Congress, would go a long way

(Continued on Page 23)

THE FAMOUS ASTROLOGER

Recipient of many Gold Medals and Certificates from Maharajas, Judges and notables. Annual Life reading monthly details Rs. 5 and 3 questions Rs. 2. Horoscope in writing time required. Pandit Kaliyur M. SRINIVASACHARIAR THAPO NIDHI, Thyagarayanagar, Madras 17.

White Ants Eat Rs. 11,000!

CHIRALA, Nov. 11.

It is learnt that currency notes of the value of Rs. 11,000, belonging to a local provisions merchant, have been completely damaged by white ants.

It is stated that the merchant sold his lands, and placed the proceeds, together with some other cash, all in hundred-rupee currency notes, in a wooden box, and left it "securely" in a place high up in the room.

After the recent [illegible] it is stated to have [illegible] and [illegible] that all the notes were damaged beyond recognition.

Bombay Chronicle

SHOPKEEPERS HOUSEHOLDERS

This loss might have been

YOURS

Safeguard your hard-earned money and other valuables truly and completely by locking them inside these easy-to-use, everlasting deposit-boxes, before you come to grief. Remember wooden containers are open to destruction by fire, too, and they are easily broken open or carried away by thieves.

PATENT STEEL COFFER

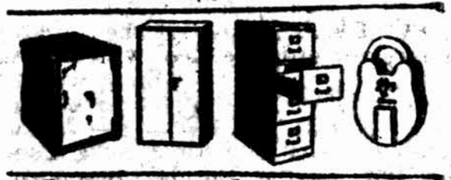
A small safe with 3-way Godrej lock (unopenable except by own Key). Only Rs. 99

only Rs. 83

STEEL CASH-JEWEL BOX

Buy from the safe maker

Quick Delivery—Lower prices



So much for so little

thanks to economical mass-manufacture. No place is complete without Godrej Security Metal Products.

GODREJ & BOYCE MFG. CO., LTD.

CITY & SUBURBS

Today

Hindu: Posh Vad 4, 2006.
Muslim: Rabi-ul- Avval 18, 1369.
Parsi: Amardad 8, 1319.
Sunrise: 7-14 a.m. Sunset: 6-17 p.m.
Hightide: 02-36, 14-38.
Lowtide: 08-54, 20-26.

Domestic Occurence

DEATH

Mr. Nariman M. Pohowalla, the ex-Merchant Prince of China, India and Europe, died Saturday evening at 5 p.m., at his Jogeshwari House. All-India papers are requested to note it.

Today's Engagements

GREATER BOMBAY TELUGU CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT AND CONSUMERS' SOCIETY LTD.: Inauguration at the Jamboori Maidan, Worli, by Mr. V. L. Mehta, Finance Minister, today, 6-30 p.m.

ANJUMAN-E-TARAKKI-E-NISWAN Variey concert for funds at Sunderbai Hall, today, 4 p.m., Sir Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Sheriff of Bombay, presiding.

GOAN PEOPLES' PARTY: Public meeting to protest against severe sentences passed against Goan political workers and demand for their release at Cama Hall, today, 10 a.m.

RAMAKRISHNA MISSION: Swami Vividishananda of Seattle, Washington, to speak on "Vedanta in the West" at the R. K. M. Library Hall, Khar, today, 4-30 p.m.

BOMBAY ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY: Mr. C. J. Krishnaswami to speak on "Vinshotri Dasa" at Bharatiya Vidya Bhawan. today, 5 p.m.

ARYA SAMAJ: Mr. Ishwar Chandraji to speak on "Russian Socialism" at Kakad Wadi, Girgaum, today, 1 p.m.

GAUDIYA MISSION: Religious discourse in English, today 5-30 p.m

GREATER BOMBAY COMPOUNDERS' UNION: Meeting at Dabholkar Wadi, Kalbadevi Road, at 2-30 p.m.

RASHTRIYA MILL MAZDOOR SANGH: Public reception to Mr. Alfred Roberts and Mr. Finet, 120 labour delegates in Mazdur Manzil.

THYAGARAYA SABHA

Ram Dhun in memory of Gandhiji, 5-45 p.m., today, Aradhana Day. Music by Vidyans and Thala Vadyam from 7-30 p.m.

REVISED COAL RATES

BOMBAY, Saturday.

In supersession of all orders hitherto issued regarding the prices of coal and coke in the Greater Bombay Area the Government of Bombay has issued a revised order with effect from 7th January, 1950.

The prices for Steam Coal, Steam Coal Dust, Hard Coke, and Soft Coke in Greater Bombay Area are as shown below:—

	Wholesale per ton. Rs. as. ps.	Retail per cwt. Rs. as. ps.
1. Steam Coal	40 3 0	2 1 0
2. Hard Coke	64 6 0	3 7 0
3. Soft Coke	49 2 0	2 12 0
4. Steam Coal Dust	36 0 0	.....

The requisite Notification has been published in the Bombay Government Gazette Part I Extraordinary dated 7th January, 1950 and the revised order comes into force at once.

TELEGRAPHIC MONEY ORDERS TO BURMA

NEW DELHI, Jan. 7: The telegraphic money order services with Burma is now available with following places only:—

Akyab. Bassein Burma, Bhamo Gangaw. Komalin. Hsipaw Kalewa Kanpetlet. Katha Burma. Kyaukpyu Kyaukse, Lashio, Mandalay. Mawlaik Maymyo Mergui. Mogok, Moulmein, Myebon. Myitkyina. Namtu, Paletwa. Paungbyin. Rangoon. Segaing. Tavoy, Victoria Point Burma

Telegrams For Chengtu

BOMBAY. Jan. 7.

Overseas Communications Service has announced that traffic to Chengtu in China is now acceptable under same conditions as for other offices served via Shanghai.

TODAY'S RADIO

SUNDAY, Jan. 8.

Air News From Delhi

English—8 a.m. 1-30 p.m. 6, 9; Gujerati—8-45 a.m., 1 p.m. 7-15; Hindustani—8-15 a.m. 1-40 p.m., 6-10. 9-15; Kanada—7 45 a.m. 7-45 p.m.; Malayalam—7-30 a.m. 7-30 p.m.; Marathi—8-30 a.m.. 12-50 p.m., 8; Tamil—7-15 a.m., 2 p.m.; Telugu—7 a.m., 1-50 p.m. 7.

BOMBAY

7-30 a.m. Bhor Bhaee, 7-35 Physical Education, 7 40 Today's Programme, 7-45 Kusum Shroff and Sisters, 8-15 T. Sharman, Prabat Bhairav, 11-0 Film songs, 11-45 D. R. Nimbargi, kh. Vilambit, 12 p.m. R. Badhe on "Bandh Vimochan", M, 12-50 A. Navsariwala, Ghazal, 1-10 H. Singh, Guitar, 1-40 Listeners' cl. requests, by L. Clarke, 5-0 Tara Kalle, Multani, 5-15 H. Singh, Guitar, 6-10 Kusum Shroff, Garbageet, 6 20 D. R. Nimbargi, Puria Dhanashri, 7-0 Bhajan Dhun, 7-10 Locals, 7-20 Tara Kalle, Puria, 7-45 For Industrial Workers, 8-30 Nirishavarvad va Ishwarvad, Sanskrit Debate, 8-45 T. Sharma, Tilak Kamod, 9-15 Kumum Shroff, Garbageet, 9-30 Radio Trialer, 9-45 Radio Orch, 10-0 Sunday night at ten.

VARIATIONS—8-0 a.m. H. Singh, Guitar, 8-45 B. Amembal, M. songs, 1-0 p.m. B. Amembal, M songs, 1-30 K songs, 1-50 T. Sharma, Gaud Sarang, 5-30 For Children, 6-0 Tarana, 6-20 For Rural Listeners, 8-15 B. Amembal, M songs, 9-0 Song from "Swayamvar", 10-0 B. G. A. Khan, kh. Vilambit.

BARODA

7 30 a.m. C. S. Upadhyay, Sitar, 7-40 As in Ahmedabad, 8 15 As in Ahmedabad, 9-0 For Children, 5-30 p.m. As in Ahmedabad, 6-10 C. S. Upadhyay, Sitar, 6-20 As in Ahmedabad, 6-30 For Rural Listeners, 7-0 As in Ahmedabad, 7-15 V. Mehta, Poetry Reading, G, 7-30 C. S. Upadhyay, Sitar, 7-45 M. Potdar, Bhajan, 8-0 A. K. Khan, 8-10 Locals, 8-30 D. Mohammed, Regeshree, 9-15 AIR Orch., 9-30 D Mahommed, Bhajan.

AHMEDABAD

7-30 As in Baroda, 7-40 A. A. Alvi bh. Dadra, 8-15 Music Miscellany, 9-0 For Children, 5-30 p.m. G. A. Khan, 6-10 As in Baroda, 6-20 A. A. Alvi, Dadra, 6-30 Geet Gujan, 8-45 G. A. Khan, kh. Kedara, 7-0 Sweet sonf, 7-15 V. Mehta's Poety Reading, G, 7-30 For Industrial Workers, 8-0 As in Baroda, 8-10 Locals, 8-30 and 9-15 As in Baroda.

B. B. C.

SUNDAY, Jan. 8.

B. B. C News Schedule and Metre Bands: 6-30 a.m.—31 and 41; 8-30—31 and 41; 9-30—31; 11-30—19 and 25; 12-30 p.m. 13 and 19; 4-30—13 and 19; 6-30—13 and 16; 9-30—10 and 31.

INDIAN OVERSEAS SERVICE:

6-45 a.m. Music From the Movies. 7-30 English Magazine. 8 Think of these things. 8-15 Weekly Sports Review. 8-45 B. B. C. Opera Orchestra. 10 In Town Tonight. 10-30 Symphony for Strings. 11 Sports Review. 11-45 Time for Worship. 12 Ray Martin. 1 p.m. The Naturalist. 1-30 Listeners' Choice. 2-30 Light Orchestral Music. 3 Religious Service. 3-30 Incidental Music By Sibelius. 4 English Magazine. 4-45 Nights at the Opera. 5-45 Anthology—2, 6 We Beg To Differ. 6-45 Sweet Serenade. 7-45 Concerto. 8-45 From the Children's Hour. 9-15 How to Read The Gospels. 9-45 Black Magic. 10 Sunday Service 10-30 Life in Britain.

EASTERN SERVICE:

7-30 a.m. Radio Roundabout. 8 Programme Parade. 8-5 Khyali Mulaqaten. 8-20 Ap Ki Jawab Men. 8-30 Bachchon Ke Lie.

Dharwar On The Air

At 5 p.m. on Sunday, January 8, the Dharwar Station of All-India Radio will be opened by Hon'ble Mr. R. R. Diwakar, Minister for State, Information and Broadcasting. The inaugural programme which will include messages from the Governor and Premier of Bombay will be relayed by All-India Radio, Bombay on 353 and 41.44 metres, from 5 to 5-40 p.m.

Radio Piracy

BOMBAY, Jan. 7.

Government have decided that suitable rewards may be granted to persons furnishing information regarding those possessing or working radios without licenses. The amount of reward will be decided on the merits of each case, it is announced by the Postmaster-General, Bombay.

Fall In Night Temperatures

WEATHER REPORT

POONA, Jan. 7, (PTI): The The weather has been dry over the country.

following is the daily weather summary for Saturday:—

Night temperatures have been appreciably below normal in north-west India, the south-west United Provinces and the northern divisions of Madhya Bharat.

FORECAST VALID UNTIL SUNDAY EVENING:+Weather will continue to be dry over the country.

Night temperatures will fall along the Orissa Circars coast, the south-east Central Provinces and the north Deccan.

CHART

The following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours from December 1, 1949, and departure from normal recorded at 8 a.m. Saturday:—

Ahmedabad 84 0 0 0 minus 0.1, Ahmednagar 84 56 0 0 minus 0.3, Ambala 70 40 0 0.4 minus 0.9, Bangalore 76 56 0 0 minus 0.5, Baroda 84 56 0 0 0, Belgaum 81 53 0 0 minus 0.4, BOMBAY 87 68 0 0 minus 0.1, Calcutta 77 55 0 0 minus 0.3, Darjeeling 54 35 0 0.4 0, Delhi 68 41 0 0.1 minus 0.4, Hyderabad 83 56 0 0 minus 0.3, Jubbulpore 79 49 0 0 minus 0.5, Kolhapur 85 58 0 0 minus 0.3, Lucknow 73 46 0 0 minus 0.4, Madras 84 66 0 0 minus 5.8, Mahabaleshwar 75 56 0 0 minus 0.3, Mussoorie 57 38 0 1.0 minus 0.5, Negapatam 81 8 0 0.1 minus 11.7, Nellore 86 66 0 0 minus 3.4, Nagpur 84 56 0 0 minus 0.5, Ootacamund 68 34 0 0 minus 2.3, Patiala 88 40 0 0.3 —, Patna 73 — 0 0 minus 0.3, Poona 87 56 0 0 minus 0.2, Rajkot 81 55 0 0 minus 0.1, Shillong 63 36 0 0.6 plus 0.3, Sholapur 85 61 0 0 minus 0.5, Surat 93 59 0 0 minus 0.1, Vizagapatam 80 65 0 0.1 minus 0.6.

Action Against Footboard Travellers

BOMBAY, Saturday.

During the period of ten days from 21-12-1949 to 31-12-1949 the number of prosecutions launched by the B.B. & C.I. Railway against Footboard travellers on the Bombay Local Section and the Main Broad Gauge line was 18 and 2 respectively. The prosecution resulted in the conviction of 11 persons and one warned and let off. The cases against 8 offenders are still pending.

Despatch Of Sea Mails From Bombay

The next despatch of overseas mails from India for Western Pakistan (parcel mails only), Iraq and Iran will be made from Bombay on January 10, 1950 by B.I.S.S. "Dara".

Mails arriving in Bombay Foreign upto 6 p.m. on January 9, 1950 will be included in the despatch subject to limit of shipping space.

DHARWAR STATION OF AIR

BOMBAY, Jan. 7.

With the inauguration of the Dharwar station on Sunday, January 8, 1950, All-India Radio will have 16 radio stations under its control—a large network covering almost every part of the country.

Commencing with Jullundur, which came on the air on November 1, 1947, All-India Radio completed the installation of eight stations before the end of 1948. Since then Vijayawada, Ahmedabad and Allahabad have also come on the air.

Dharwar will broadcast on 468.7 metres (840 K/cs.) The output of the Dharwar station will be one kw at present, but it can give a fair quality of reception within a 50 mile radius and can effectively serve the four districts of Karnatak, namely, Dharwar, Belgaum, Bijapur and Kanara. The total number of radio licences in this area is about 3,000 and the number of radio listeners may be estimated at over 20,000.

The radio station at Dharwar is housed opposite the Karnatak Arts College. There are a number of educational and cultural institutions in the Dharwar district—Arts Colleges, Engineering College, Agricultural College, Karnatak Historical Research Society and the Kannada Research Institute. The Karnatak University also has its Headquarters at Dharwar.

Sales Tax And Town Duty

POSITION CLARIFIED

BOMBAY, Saturday.

In response to inquiries addressed to the Government of Bombay regarding the element of Town Duty, etc., for purposes of levy of the Sales Tax, it is explained that the position under the Bombay Sales Tax Act, is as follows:

The 'Sale Price' as defined in section 2 (h) of the Bombay Sales Tax Act and on which the Sales Tax is payable, is inclusive of all charges, including the Town Duty, recoverable by the seller from the buyer, with the exception of the cost of freight, delivery and installation, if charged separately.

When, therefore, a dealer has paid the Town Duty or any other tax or taxes like the Import Duty, Excise Duty etc., the amount paid on account of such tax or taxes or charge increases the price of the goods when sold by such a leader to any customer. The Sales Tax is payable on the full sale price of the goods as worked out with the inclusion of the element of payment towards the taxes or charge mentioned above.

Bengali Leaflet Forfeited

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Government of West Bengal has forfeited to His Majesty all copies, wherever found, of a booklet in Bengali entitled, "Leaguer Pratyaksha Sangram: Congress" (Direct action of the League and the Congress), by Charu Bikas Dutta, printed and published by him from Mukul Printing Works, 20, Baranashi Ghose Street, Calcutta, and also all other documents containing copies, reprints or translations of, or extracts from it.

Extension Of Rents Control Act

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Part II of the Bombay Rents, Hotel and Lodging House Rates Control Act, 1947, has been applied, with effect from January 3, 1950, to Dondaicha-Varawade village, in West Khandesh district, in respect of all premises let, in addition to residential purposes, for education, business, trade or storage and premises let to the Government or a local authority for purposes of setting up an office, or a public hospital or dispensary.

Iron And Steel For Agriculturists

BOMBAY, Saturday.

During December last 1,186 tons of steel, 3,672 powrahs, 504 pickaxes, 502 crow bars, 71 bundles of barbed wire and 47,304 feet of piping, valued nearly at Rs. 7,12,280 were despatched to various distributing agencies by the Assistant Provincial Iron and Steel Rationing Officer (Agriculture) for distribution to the agriculturists of Bombay Province through District Rural Development Boards.

Bombay Drug Control Order Amended

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Government of Bombay has issued an order amending further the schedule to the Bombay Drugs Control Order, 1949. Copies of the order, which is being published in part I of the Bombay Government Gazette of January 7, 1950 can be obtained from the Government Book Depot, Charni Road, Bombay.

Industrial Tribunal For Bank Disputes

BOMBAY, Jan. 7.

The All-India Industrial Tribunal (Bank Disputes) will commence its sittings for the main hearing of the issues covered by Government notifications, from January 16, 1950 onwards, in the Council Hall, Bombay.

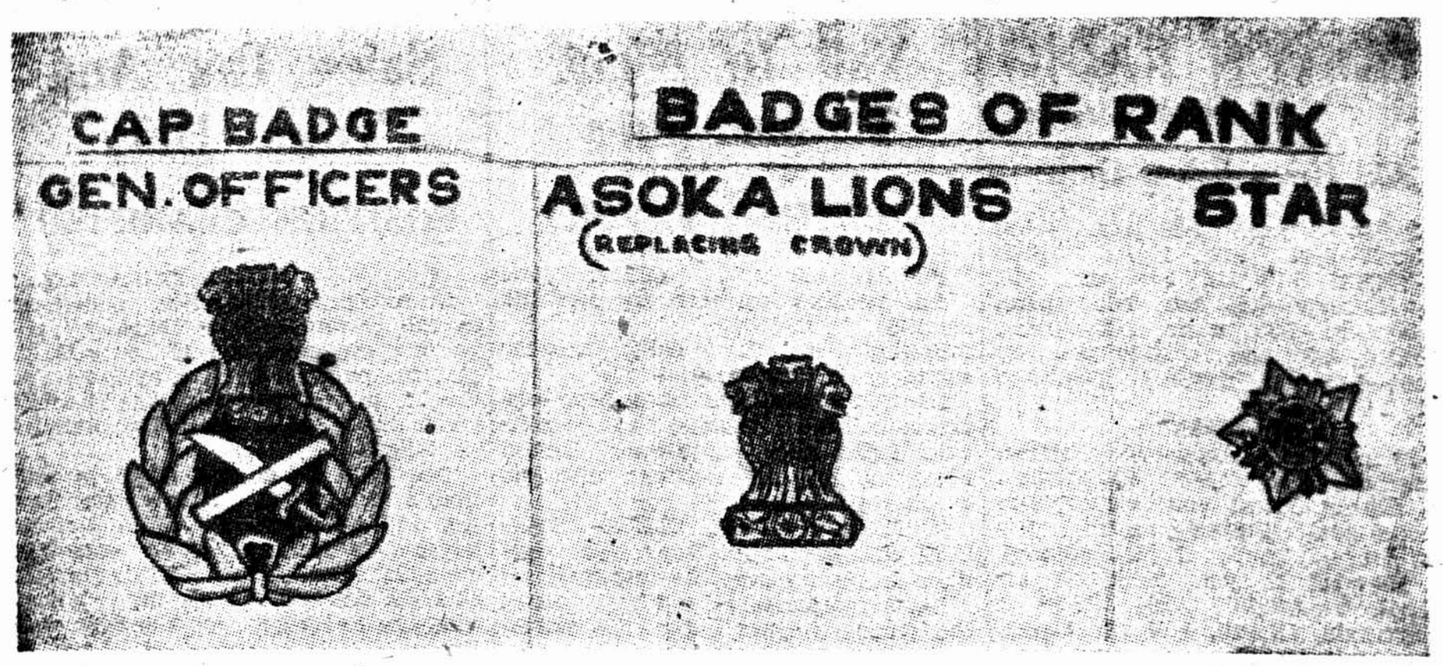
Air India Increases Viking Services

BOMBAY, Saturday.

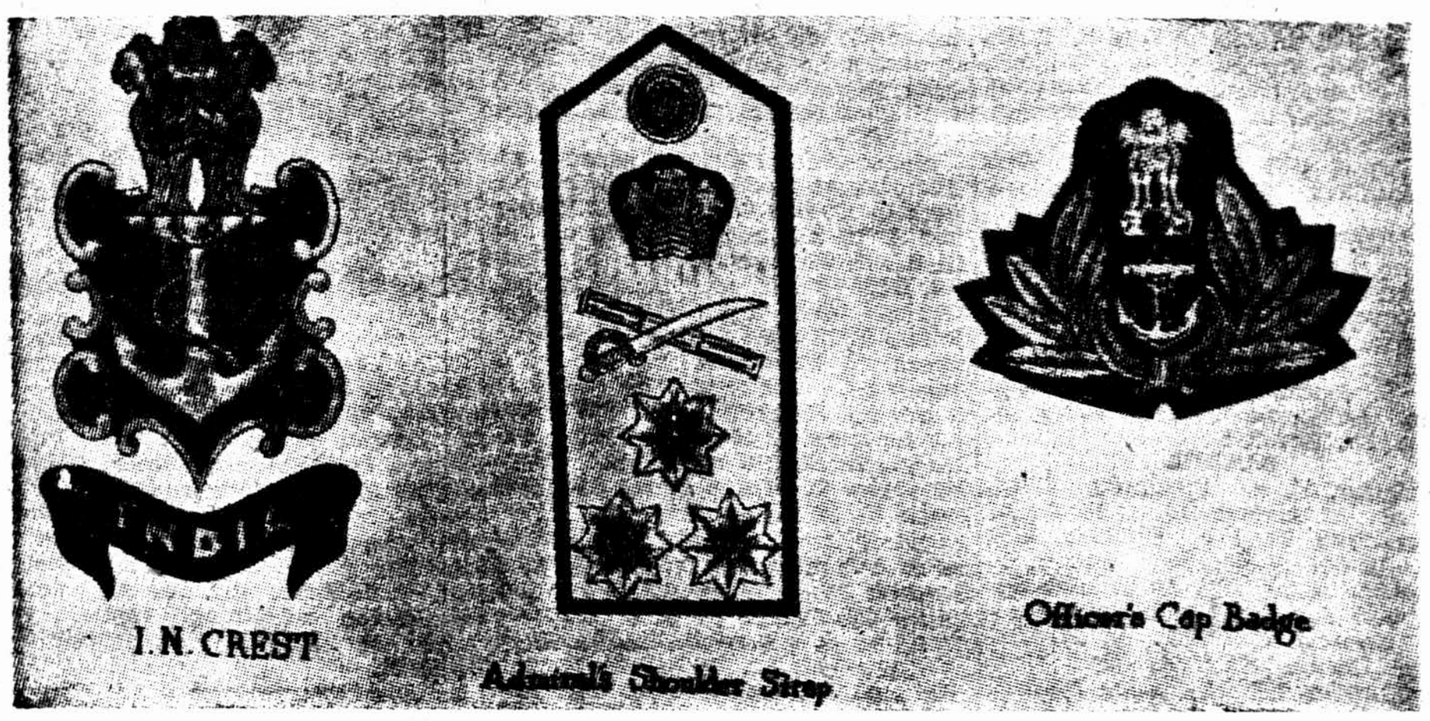
With effect from January 14, Air India will operate two additional viking services per week on the Bombay-Calcutta-Bombay route.

At present the airline operates a daily service on this route.

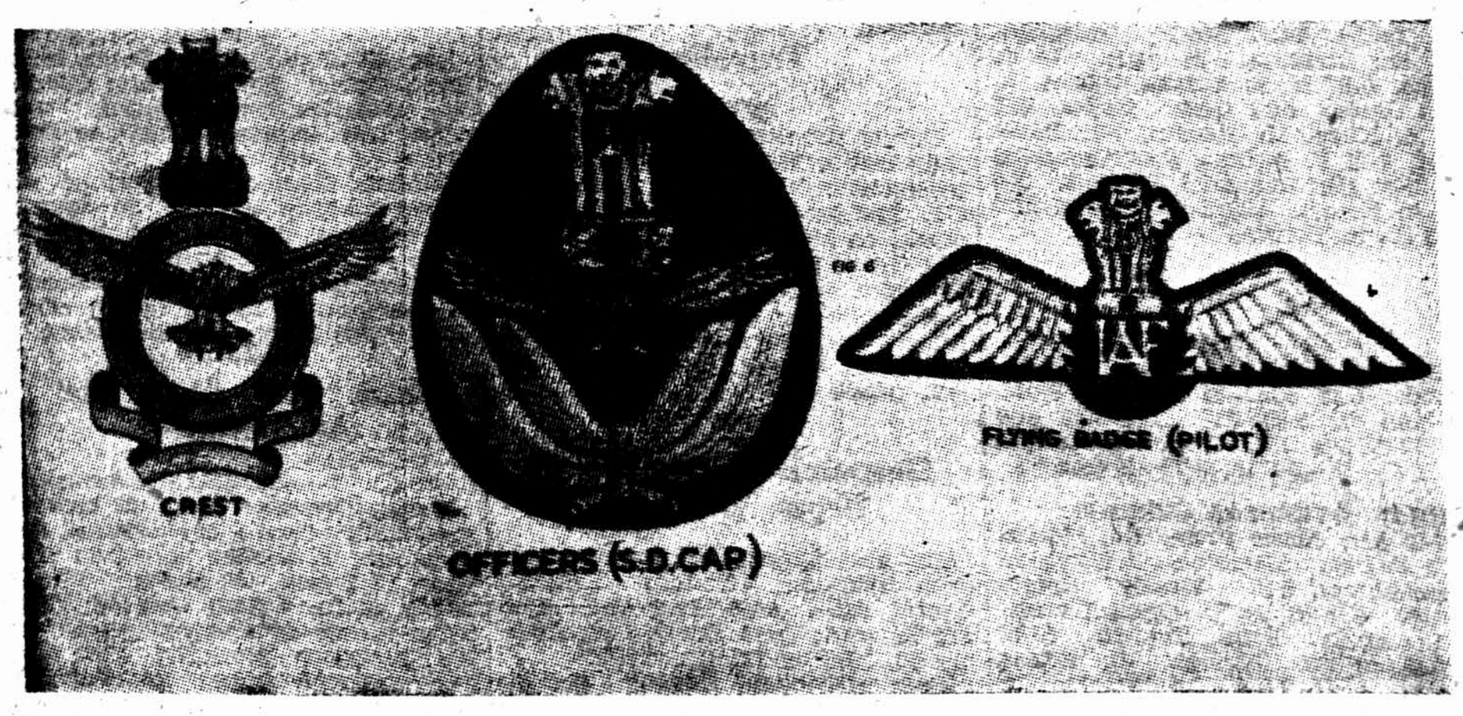
The additional services will take off from Bombay on Thursdays and Saturdays and from Calcutta on Fridays and Sundays.



On Army Badges



New Crests And Badges Of The Indian Navy



Indian Air Force Insignias

New Designs Of Badges In The Services

ASOKA LIONS REPLACE THE CROWN

WITH the inauguration of the new Constitution on January 26, when India becomes a sovereign republic, changes have been introduced in the designs for Flags, crests and badges of all the Armed Forces.

The main feature of these changes is that the three Asoka lions replace the Crown.

THE ARMY:

The new Army flag is scarlet in colour and has a design consisting of crossed swords and the three Asoka lions with the pedestal at the crossing of the swords.

Generals' cap-badges will be embroidered in gold on a blue cloth background. The design will include the three Asoka lions above the "crossed sword and baton" within a laurel wreath. The blade of the sword will be in silver.

Colonels and Brigadiers will wear cap-badges, consisting of the three Asoka lions with the pedestal, in gold embroidery.

Another important change is that the five-pointed star will take the place of the present four-pointed star.

The manufacture of badges for all the officers in the Army before January 26, 1950, has not been found possible. Therefore, in the first instance, only officers of the rank of Colonel and above will wear the new badges on January 26, 1950. The badges of the remaining officers will be changed in the course of the next few months.

THE NAVY:

The Naval Ensign will be similar to the existing White Ensign but with India's National Flag in the upper left canton in place of the Union Flag.

The Naval crest will continue, except that the Crown in it will be replaced by the Three Lions.

Everywhere else, on the officers' cap-badges, buttons, etc., the crown will yield place to the Three Lions.

THE AIR FORCE:

While the rank braids (stripes) of the Indian Air Force officers remain unchanged, the Crown and IAF eagle in uniform buttons have been replaced by the National emblem, namely The Asoka Lions, and IAF eagle.

Similarly, the National emblem replaces the Crown which appears above a Flight Sergeant's stripes, pilot's flying badge (wings), officers' and airmen's cap-badges and Indian Air Force Crest.

The Indian Air Force Ensign, though it remains unchanged in dimension, has been altered in a design. The Union Jack, in the upper-left corner of the Ensign, has been replaced by the National Tricolour, and the star surrounding the Saffron-white-green roundel of the Indian Air Force in the centre of the right-half of the flag, has been deleted. Now only the roundel remains. The sky-blue back-ground colour of the Ensign, also remains unaltered.

Busts of 'Asoka-Lions above a semi 'Chakra' are the main features of both the Master Warrant Officers' and Warrant Officers' badges. The MWO's badge is however super-imposed on Pilot Officers' rank braid to be worn on sleeves of Service Dress (Garathea tunic) or on shoulders of Battle Dress, and in summer, on shoulders, as in the case of officers' stripes.

Serious Threat To World Peace

Canadian Commander On Spread Of Communism

OTTAWA, Jan. 6, (PTI-Reuter): General H. D G Crerar, wartime commander of the First Canadian Army(said tonight that Germany and Japan must be swiftly integrated with the Western democracies.

In that step, he said, might lie the only hope the west had of "first holding and then dominating the growing and most serious communist threat to peace".

The Atlantic Pact had improved the European situation. General Crerar said, but this was a world struggle and the democracies were falling behind

China's Communists had stated their allegiance to Moscow. Communist power to foment and successfully support uprisings in Indo-China, Burma and Siam "is virtually unchallenged and unchallengable", he added.

"Even India and Pakistan will be adversely affected. If these areas succumb to Communist machinations, and come under the control of Moscow, the world picture will indeed appear grim" he said.

Eight Reds Arrested

NEW DELHI, January 7 (PTI): Delhi intelligence police raided last evening a house situated in a thickly populated area in the city and arrested eight persons suspected to be members of the Communist Party of India.

The police searched the premises and took away certain papers.

COLOURED ADVISORY COUNCIL RESIGNS

Protest Against Malan's Apartheid Policy

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 6 (PTI-Reuter): The Coloured Advisory Council, which the South African Government appointed to advise it on the coloured populations affairs, resigned tonight in protest against the Malan administrations apartheid (racial segregation) policy.

The Council was appointed by the Smuts Government in 1943 and reappointed by the present Government in 1948.

In a statement the council's Executive Committee said it had no alternative but resignation. It cited what it called strained relations between the Government and the coloured people, and their deteriorating social and political position despite the Council's efforts to achieve co-operation and understanding

CO-OPERATION WITH INDIA ASSURED

Indonesian Envoy's Statement

NEW DELHI, Jan. 7 (UPI)—Close co-operation between India and Indonesia in all fields, particularly in the economic field, was foreshadowed by the Charge D'Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia in New Delhi, Dr. Soedarsono.

Dr. Soedarsono told UPI today that the economists of both countries should meet together "to explore the posibilities of exchange of goods and to see how we can help each other."

He said, "We should co-operate in all fields, examine what we export and India exports and pool our exportable resources so that we can make best bargain in foreign markets".

Indonesia's pre-war export trade, added Dr. Soedarsono, was of the volume of 800 million dollars; the exportable commodities were oil, rubber, tea, maize, etc. He said very little of this trade was in Asian countries and added that the policy would be reviewed now

The Ambassador discounted the reports published in Pakistan Press about the possibility of his country developing into an Islamic State. Quoting Dr Hatta, he said that: 'the new Republic is an Asia, National and Democratic State" He said, "Our people are Muslims but their every day life philosophy is not based on the teachings of Islam" They were rather "influenced by the teaching of the Ramayana and the Mahabharatha"

Asked whether politics in Indonesia could be corrupted by Communalists and fanned and influenced by outside power, Dr. Soedarsono felt it was not possible in a country where 95 percent of the population belonged to a particular religion.

Aga Khan At Mahalaxmi

Among the leading personalities at the Mahaluxmi Race course Saturday afternoon race-goers saw the fabulous race horse owner H.H. the Aga Khan and the Begum Aga Khan in the Members enclosure. The picture on the left shows the Begum Aga Khan with Sir Jamshedjee Jeejibhoy, while the picture on the right shows the Aga Khan in happy conversation with a friend.

AMERICAN PAIR CLAIMS WOMEN'S DOUBLES TITLE

Masip Enters Singles Final Of National Tennis Tourney

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 7. (PTI).

Pedro Masip of Spain beat P. Washer of Belgium to enter the final of the Men's Singles in the National Tennis Championships being played at Allahabad. Then Mrs. Patricia Todd and Gussie Moran annexed the Women's Doubles title beating their British challengers Miss Jean Quertier and Miss Hoahing. Miss Gussie Moran and Mrs. Patricia Todd will make the Women's Singles final an all American event.

Ampon and Carmona Philippines the runners up in the Asian championships doubles event had a comfortable win in the first set of the doubles final against Masip and Bartroli of Spain at 6/2. They found the situation entirely in their favour with perfect services and good net drops and passing shots. The Spanish pair were led to commit several errors and Bartroli crashed at the net even with his services. In the first set Masip played indifferently and allowed Bartroli to do greater part of the job.

Mrs. Patricia Todd and Miss Gussie Moran, the American pair who beat Miss Jean Quertier and Miss Gem Hoahing (Britain) in the ladies doubles final, found it easy sailing in the first set. The first set was won by Todd and Moran at six-three almost without a struggle. The second set however went over to sixteen games. Till the fourteenth, the British pair had chances of staging a come back, but in the fifteenth and sixteenth games, they were again outplayed.

In the ladies singles semifinals Mrs. Patricia Todd had little difficulty to beat Miss K. Tuckey of Britain at 6-2, 6-4. Mrs. Todd played a hard hitting game coupled with brilliant placings. Miss Tuckey on the other hand was driven to several errors and was weak with her backhand strokes.

In the second set Mrs. Todd annexed the first game. The second went to Miss Tuckey. Mrs. Todd took the next three games in a row. In the sixth game Mrs. Todd ran into several errors and Miss Tuckey won it breaking through her service. Miss Tuckey again took the eighth and ninth games, the last going to Mrs. Todd.

In the other ladies singles semifinal Miss Gussie Moran was extended by Mrs. Nellie Adamson, the French player, who won the first set at five-seven. But in the next two Mrs. Adamson was outplayed.

Pedro Masip (Spain) the Pakistan Champion became a strong favourite for the singles title of the National Tennis Championships this evening beating P. Washer (Belgium) by three sets to one at 9-7, 6-4, 5-7, 6-4.

Masip in partnership with Bartmoli (Spain's No. 2) drew at one all with F. Ampon and C. Carmona (Filipines) in the men's doubles final. The match stopped due to failing light will be continued tomorrow.

The following are the results of matches played in the National Tennis Championships today:—

MEN'S SINGLES (Semi-Final): P. Masip (Spain 1) beat P. Washer (Belgium) 9-7, 6-4, 5-7, 6-4.

LADIES SINGLES (Semi-Finals): Mrs. Particia Todd (U.S.A.) beat Miss K. Tuckey (Britain) 6-2, 6-4. Miss Gussie Moran (U.S.A.) beat Mrs. Nellie Adamson (France) 5-7, 6-2, 6-2.

LADIE'S DOUBLES (Final): Mrs. Patricia Todd and Miss Gussie Moran (U.S.A.) beat Miss Jean Quertier and Miss Gem Hoahing (Britain) 6-3, 9-7.

MEN'S DOUBLES (Final): F. Ampon and O. Carmona (Philippines) vs. P. Masip and Bartroli (Spain) 6-2, 6-8 (unfinished).

MIXED DOUBLES (Semi-Final): Mrs. Patricia Todd (U.S.A.) and D. Mitic (Yugoslav 1) beat Miss Gem Hoahing (Britain) and V. Cernic (Czech) 6-2, 6-1.

JUNIORS SINGLES (Final): Afsar Latif (Hyderabad) beat Shail Kumar (Bihar) 6-4, 6-3.

INTER-COLLEGE HOCKEY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

St. Xavier's College beat Ruia College in the Inter College Hockey League encounter played at the St. Xavier's College Ground this evening by five goals to nil.

Ruia after keeping the champions in check for the first half by allowing them to score once through Chris Pereira, gave way in the second and Terence Le Febore added two, P Pereira one, and Gerry Williams once.

St. Xavier's College are heading their section in the League and are due to meet G. M. C. in the other section on January 15 in the final match.

SIDDARTH WIN CHAMPIONSHIP

Inter-College Boxing Finals

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Siddarth College won the Inter College Boxing Championship this evening, for the second year in succession winning the Sir Leslie Wilson Trophy.

Principal V. S. Patankar of the Siddarth College distributed the prizes to the winners.

The standrad of boxing witnessed this evening was quite average and augurs well for College standard which is the training ground for the future boxers of India.

The best fight and one which was keenly fought was between G. D. Shete and L. J. Marolia both of Siddarth College. Shete was lucky to win in a long drawn out battle.

The following were the results:—

7ST 4 LBS AND UNDER (JUNIORS): J. D'Souza (S. X.) N. Shankar (Podar) on points.

7ST 10 LBS AND UNDER: R. Millan (S. X.) lost to D. Mathias (S. X.) on points.

SENIORS FLYWEIGHT: F. Daniels (Wilson) knocked out V. M. Parab (Sidd) in the first round.

BANTOMWEIGHT: R. P. Parmar (Sidd) beat L. B. Thakrar (Wilson) on points.

FEATHERWEIGHT: G. D. Shete (Sidd) beat L. J. Marolia (Sidd) on points.

LIGHTWEIGHT: R. Dave (Podar) beat R. G. Chowdury (Sidd) on T. K. O. The referee stopping the fight in the third round.

WELTERWEIGHT: R. S. Tata (Sidd) G. Aidon (S. X.) on points.

MIDDLEWEIGHT: D. D. Shete (Sidd) and V. S. Kardak both disqualified for not putting up a fight.

LIGHTHEAVY: R. K. Aidon (E. C. and R. I. S.) beat V. M. Bhagwat (Sidd) the latter retired in second round.

HEAVYWEIGHT: H. H. Antia (Sidd) beat A. B. Irani (Sidd) T. K. O. in the first round.

AUSSIES PILE UP HUGE TOTAL

PORT ELIZABETH, Jan. 7, (PTI-Reuter): The Australian Touring Team scored 418 in their first innings against Eastern Province here on the opening day of their three-day match.

Eastern province were twelve for nb wicket in reply at the close.

CENTURY BY NAVAL COLAH

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Playing for the Parsee Gymkhana against the Tata Sports Club, Naval Colha, a former Ranji Trophy player scored a brilliant century this afternoon at the Kennedy Seaface in the newly started cricket tournament—the Police Cup Tournament—and was mainly responsible for the 190 runs scored by his side. Colah's 102 included as many as eighteen hits to the boundary. The Tatas had scored 23 runs without the loss of a single batsman when the stumps were drawn for the day.

The wellknown Bombay all-rounder G. S. Ramchand remained unbeaten at the end of the day with 83 runs to his credit, when he helped the Cricket Club of India to hit up the total of 206 runs for the loss of six wickets in their match against the Bombay City Police at the Brabourne Stadium. Ramchand, who seems to be well set for the coveted three figures was ably assisted by Vasant Raiji whose contribution to the Cricket Club total was no less than 54.

Playing against the Islam Gymkhana the Young Zoroastrian Club were all out for 185 runs, thanks mainly due to some fine batting by J. Shastri and the old-timer J. B. Khot, who scored 72 and 42 respectively. K. C. Abdulla and A. I. Kadar were the most successful bowlers for the Islam Gymkhana, while the former captured five wickets for 64 runs, Kadar dismissed three for 53. The Islam Gymkhana had scored 39 runs for the loss of two of their batsmen at the close of play today.

The following were the results:—

TYBJEE C. C. (POONA): 35 (K. L. Mane 7 for 25). FRIENDS S. C. 133 for 6 (I. H. Herekar 47, Munirkhan 26).

CANTEEN STORES C. 124 (P. J. Rao 48, E. Fernandes 6 for 66). NEW CORD S. C. 24 for 8 (P. J. Rao 3 for 6).

B. I. G. INS. CO. S. C. 50 for 9 (S. N. Cooper 23, T. Peter 6 for 14) vs. KHATAU SPORTS CLUB.

INCOME-TAX S. C. 95 for 4 (C. J. Gaokar 41) vs. DHANRAJ MILLS S.C.

C.C.I. 206 for 6 (G. S. Ramchand batting 83, V. N. Raiji 54) vs. BOMBAY CITY POLICE.

YOUNG ZOROASTRIAN S. C. 185 (J. Shastri 72, J. B. Khot 42, A. C. Abdulla 5 for 64, A. I. Kadar 3 for 53) vs. ISLAM GYMKHANA 39 for 2 wickets.

PARSEE GYMKMANA 190 (N. H. Colah 102, D. H. Wadia 39, P. D. Madan 5 for 32, D. T. Kotian 4 for 63) vs. TATA SPORTS CLUB 23 for no loss.

Pramila Scores Spectacular Victory In Brabourne Cup

TREBLE FOR TRAINER BUCKLEY

(By Our Racing Correspondent)

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Punters fared disastrously today at Mahaluxmi at the decision of the Eleventh Winter Meeting as several firm favourites failed to materialise. The moderate crowd had early shocks when in the opening event the 10 to 1 chance Dagania was returned easy winner and in the following event rank outsider Philsooph upset their calculations. The entertainment though expensive, was of thrilling order and the camera was consulted four times during the proceedings for the awards.

Duffy rode a remarkable race in the day's chief event, the Brabourne Cup run over twelve furlongs. The bottom-weighted Courage hit the front soon after settling and led by a couple of lengths all the way but only lost by whiskers to late finishing Pramila in the last stride.

The first division of the Parel Plate also ended in a thrilling finish. Tisco, the public choice led from the flagfall and this speedy colt was about a dozen lengths ahead of Gang Bhup at the turn. Armies behind were shouting him home but below the distance his strides weakened and Rustum who was moving at terrific speed wore him down by a head.

Two riders had spills during the day. At half-stage in the second division of the Nawanagar Plate, Apprentice Jockey, Mahomedali was thrown off Hercules in the unsaddling enclosure and the youngster sustained severe leg injury. Whiteside astride Flying Miss in the second division of the Parel Plate was unshipped soon after passing the five. He luckily escaped with a mere shaking but the horse galloped in front of the field and badly interfered with Furat, who, otherwise would have got the prize.

Buckley pulled a treble and Moosa broke the ice and had a double while Dinshaw Noshirwan also sent out a profitable double through Dagania and Perseus.

The treble event pool was solved by 143 punters. Each ticket fetched Rs. 977-8-0.

The following are the results:—

THE JUHU PLATE. Division III.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr. A. J. Moshi's DAGANIA 8-12 Dar 1
Mrs. R. S. Tirodkar's GLAMOUR BOY 8-12 Kheemsingh 2
Mr. and Mrs. L. N. Kapadia's LIBERATOR 8-12 Uttamsingh .. 3
Mrs. A. L. Hutson's GUN DRILL 8-12 Damodar 4
All ran.

Won by: 1 1/2 lengths, Neck, 1 3/4 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 4 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 112. Places Rs. 17, Rs. 13 and Rs. 12.

Trainer: D. Naoshirwan.

THE JUHU PLATE. Division II.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Messrs. R. O. Valia and H. R. Mehta's PHILSOOPH 8-12 Shaikh 1
Mr. J. R. Bhadani's GOLD SPA 8-12 P. Khade 2
Rani of Jetpur's HANGOVER 8-12 Purtusingh 3
Mr. Shareef A. Moloobhoy's SULEMAN BAIG 8-12 Kheemsingh 4
All ran.

Won by: Head, 1 1/4 lengths, Short head.

Time: 1 minute 4 4/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 223. Places Rs. 25, Rs. 12 and Rs. 13.

Trainer: Raymond.

THE COOPERAGE PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.

Maharaja of Idar's DESERT KNIGHT 8-8 Rickaby 1
Messrs. E. D. Pandole and A. S. Motabhoy's GIPSY BILL 8-3 Whiteside 2
Rao Saheb D. K. Parker's LOYAL PRINCE 7-11 Khade 3
Major A. Svamvur's BATTLE OUT 8-11 Bhoorsingh 4
Not run: Shah Fredoon.

Won by: 3 1/2 lengths, 1 3/4 lengths, 1/2 length.

Time: 1 minute 56 4/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 23. Places Rs. 13, Rs. 17 and Rs. 26.

Trainer: Marrable.

THE JUHU PLATE. Division I.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr. A. H. Wadia's GOLDEN ORB 8-12 Duffy 1
Lt.-Col. J. F. L. Taylor's THE DUKE 8-12 Kheemsingh 2
Sir Sultan and Lady Sherbanoo Chinoy's AL HAMIL 8-12 Purtusingh 3
Mr. P. D. Aswani's PARDESI 8-12 P. Khade 4
All ran.

Won by: 3 1/2 lengths, Neck, 2 1/2 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 4 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 24. Places Rs. 11, Rs. 11 and Rs. 11.

Trainer: Buckley.

THE NAWANAGAR PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. A. J. Moshi's PERSEUS 8-10 N. Dar 1
Mr. P. D. Aswani's PLUCKY PRINCESS 9-0 Antoo 2
Rao Saheb D. K. Parker's BELLE AMIE 9-0 Rickaby 3
Mr. K. S. Irani's KING'S CUP 8-12 P. Khade 4
All ran.

Won by: 1 length, Neck, 1/2 length.

Time: 1 minute 17 3/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 138. Places Rs. 36, Rs. 25 and Rs. 14.

Trainer: D. Naoshirwan.

THE PAREL PLATE. Division I.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Messrs. A. S. Motabhoy and E. D. Pandole's RUSTUM 9-0 Whiteside 1
Mr. F. J. Guzdar's TISCO 8-9 S. Chavan 2
Mr. M. R. Agarwal's MACDONALD 8-9 Kheemsingh 3
Mr. W. L. Meier's FLYING PRINCESS 8-9 Jones 4
Not run: Sohni, Rashtrapati and Masquerade.

Won by: Head, 1 length, 3/4 length.

Time: 1 minute 29 2/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 77. Places Rs. 14, Rs. 11 and Rs. 12.

Trainer: Moosa.

THE BRABOURNE CUP.—Distance 1 1/2 miles.

K. S. Dilipsinhji and Mrs. P. J. Sheth's PRAMILA 8-9 Duffy 1
Messrs. R. J. Gazdar and T. J. Lalvani's COURAGE 7-11 Antoo 2
Rao Bahadur D. A. Surve's MASKED PLAYER 8-5 Rickaby 3
Mr. R. J. Sigtia's RAMAL 8-0 P. Khade 4
Not run: Brave Prince.

Won by: Short head, 2 1/4 lengths, 1 length.

Time: 2 minutes 43 2/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 51. Places Rs. 18, Rs. 22 and Rs. 15.

Trainer: Buckley.

THE PAREL PLATE. Division II.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. Hamza Ali's JUST WAIT 7-9 P. Khade 1
Maharaja of Rajpipla's MERRY WINDSOR 7-12 Devaney O 2
Mr. and Mrs. K. M. Mistry's PRINCESSA 8-5 S. Chavan 3
Rajkumari Mrudularaje of Akalkot's FURAT 8-1 Kasbekar 4
Not run: Down South.

Won by: Neck, 1 1/2 lengths, 1 1/2 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 28 4/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 64. Places Rs. 20, Rs. 64 and Rs. 15.

Trainer: Moosa.

THE COOPERAGE PLATE. Division II—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.

Mr. and Mrs. K. M. Mistry's BIRBAL 7-12 Antoo 1
Sir Shantidas Askuran's PELION 8-7 P. Khade 2
Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Lakhia's LUMINARY 9-4 R. Bhosle 3
Maharajadhiraj of Jammu and Kashmir's ODDS AGAIN 7-12 Purtusingh 4
Not run: Topflight.

Won by: Short head, 5 lengths, Short head.

Time; 1 minute 57 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 79. Places Rs. 20, Rs. 12 and Rs. 22.

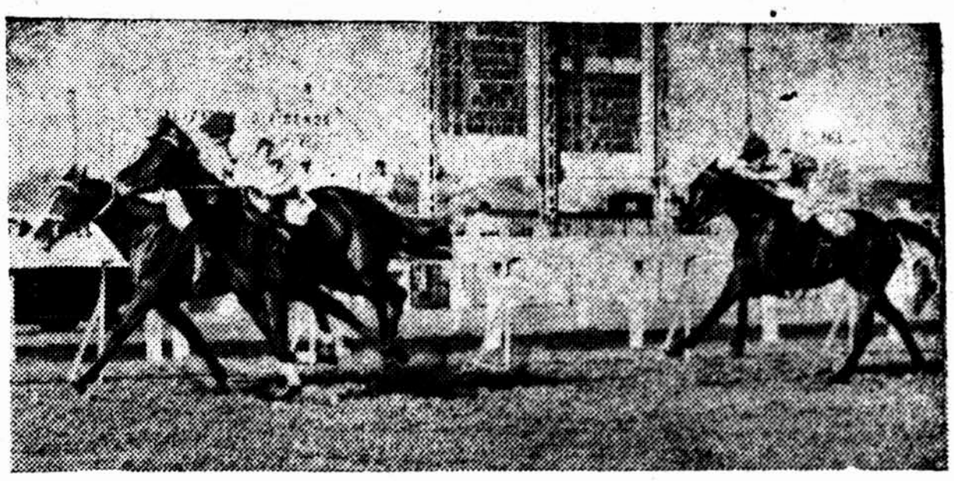
Trainer: Mistry.

THE NAWANAGAR PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

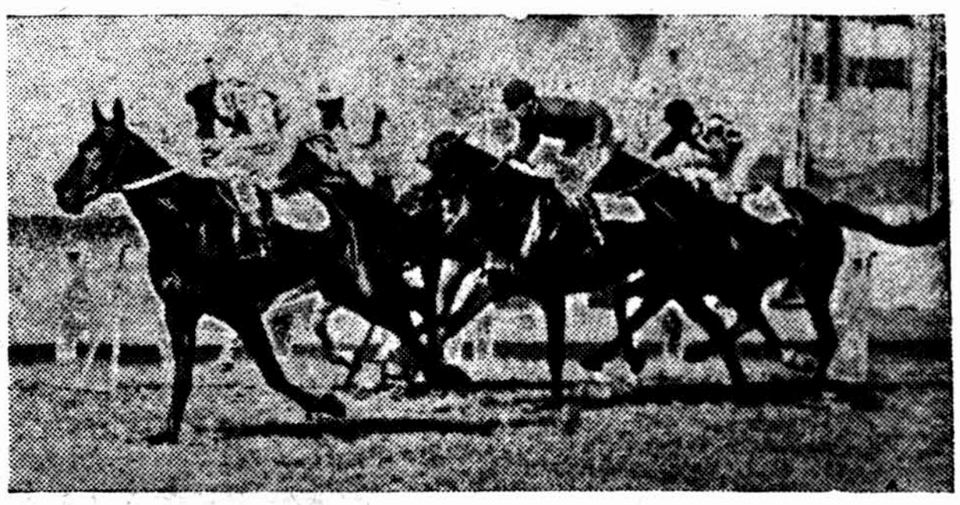
Messrs. A. R. Chinoy and Jal H. Mehta's TRUE LOVE 8-9 Purtusingh 1
Mr. P. B. Avasia's HONEY BUNCH 8-2 Kadam 2
Mr. P. D. Aswani's PESSIMIST 9-2 Devaney 3
Maharaja of Kolhapur's PORTOI 8-7 J. Bhosle 4
Not run: Cherry Blossom and Royal Guard.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 36. Places Rs. 12, Rs. 16 and Rs. 14.

Trainer: Buckley.



The Brabourne Cup—the chief event of this afternoon races in Bombay was won by Pramila. Courage was second and Masked Player third. Pramila can be seen on the rails in front of Courage.



The Navanagar Plate Div. II was annexed by Perseus in a close finish with Plucky Princess and Bella Aimie. King's Cup lying fourth also made a gallant fight to gain a place. Perseus can be seen on the outside.

Dadarkar And Mendonca In Fine First Wicket Stand Of 161 Runs

"TIMES" JUNIOR CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A magnificent first wicket partnership between Dadarkar and Mendonca of 161 runs enabled the I.C.I. Sports Club to put up the excellent total of 207 runs for the loss of only five of their batsmen in the third round of the Junior Division of the "Times of India" Shield cricket tournament this afternoon.

Playing against May and Baker Recreation Club the two batted exactly for two hours each. Dadarkar's 76 included five hits to the boundary, while his partner's 80 had nine fours.

In another match in the same tournament the Metal Box Cricket Club batsmen succumbed to the guiles of H. K. Mehta of the New India Assurance Sports Club, and nine of their batsmen were in the pavilion by the closing time today for barely 97 runs.

In the remaining two third round matches that were played today, Bombay Port Trust's second team had put up 138 runs for the loss of eight of their batsmen against the Greaves Cotton side, while Jethanand and Bhave help the Reserve Bank of India side to end the day with 129 runs scored at the expense of half of their side. Jethanand contributed 51 runs and Bhave remained unbeaten with 44 to his credit.

The matches will be continued tomorrow.

The following were the results:—

May and Baker's Recreation Club vs. I.C.I. Sports Club at Esplanade Maidan

I.C.I.S.C. 207 for 5 (A. D. Dadarkar 76, V. Mendonca 80, N. S. Achadwala batting 23, N. S. Sakroo batting 23, Extras 5).

Metal Box Co., S.C. vs. New India Assurance S.C. At Cross Maidan

Metal Box S.C. 97 for 9 (B. J. Billimoria 7, C. Otter 20, G. W. Parkinson 9, E. B. Master 14, R. N. Chimbaikar 9, S. K. Boloor 8, H. Paradkar 16, S. N. Rabadi 5, B. Gonsolves not out 0, M. R. Shriyar 0, Extras 4, H. K. Mehta 4 for 30, N. P. Thanawala 2 for 12).

Greaves Cotton S.C. vs. Bombay Port Trust S.C. "B" at the Cross Maidan

Bombay Port Trust S.C. "B" 138 for 8 (S. Fernandes batting 62, S. S. Kanard 5 for 33).

Forbes Forbes Campbell C.C. vs. Reserve Bank of India S.C. at the Esplanade Maidan:

Reserve Bank S. C. 129 for 5 (Ingle 8, Jal Mehta 5, M. Samuel 8, K. Jethanand 51, Wagh 0, Bhave batting 44, Shirke batting 4, Extras 9; Bendre S. S. 3 for 26).

St. Xavier's "C" Win

BOMBAY, Saturday.

In the only game played in the Second Division of the Parel Hockey League at St. Xavier's College ground this evening, St. Xavier's College 'C' beat Lever Sports 'A' by a solitary goal scored in the last five minutes of play by D'Lord.

NORTHERN INDIA LAWN TENNIS

Championships Open With Juniors Events

Tennis of a college standard was witnessed today when the Northern India Lawn Tennis Championships which opened with the junior events.

The most interesting game today was the victory of a mixed doubles pair—a former Doon school boy, G. S. Malhotra, and a Simla girl, Urmilla Thapar, over the Delhi Junior Champions, N. S. Bedi and K. R. Bami, assisted by Thapar's strong forehand, the tall Doon school boy, who played a steady game, beat the heftier Delhi pair in straight sets, the losers securing only four games.

Following are today's results:—

JUNIOR SINGLES: N. S. Bedi beat M. Dayal 7/5, 6/3; N. K. Verma beat D. N. Dutt 6/2, 6/3; Pritam Mehta beat M. P. Puri 7/5, 6/1; B. M. Puri beat S. N. Beri 6/4, 6/4.

JUNIOR DOUBLES: B. P. Puri and Inder Mohan beat Jagmohan Khanna and G. K. Bakle 6/1, 6/4; G. S. Malhotra and Miss Urmilla Thapar beat N. S. Bedi and K. R. Bami 6/2, 6/4.

SOUTHERN COMMAND IN STRONG POSITION

Inter Services Cricket Championship

POONA, Jan. 7, (PTI): The Southern Command skippered by Major-General Dhargalkar were in a strong position against the Eastern Command at the close of the first day's play in the first Inter-Services Cricket Championship which is being played on the Poona Club Grounds.

Principal scores: EASTERN COMMAND 95 (Major Seth 40, Lt. Inderjit 25, Lt. Gadkari 5 for 19, Major Mohanlal 3 for 46.)

SOUTHERN COMMAND: 227 for eight (Lt. Gadkari 82, Major Mohanlal 56, Captain Adhikari 33, Major-General Dhargalkar 22.)

East Zone All Out For 225

COMMONWEALTH SIDE 34 FOR ONE WICKET

JAMSHEDPUR, Jan. 7 (PTI).

The East Zone batting first were all out for 225 in their four-day fixture against the Commonwealth Cricket Team which commenced at Keenan Stadium's matting wicket here today. The Commonwealth Team had made 34 for the loss of one wicket when stumps were drawn for the day.

The home team might have been skittled out for a much smaller total but for a splendid knock of 65 by P. Roy, the young Calcutta collegian, who figured in two partnerships—for the fifth wicket worth 58 runs and for the eighth wicket which added 42 runs. In his stay of 149 minutes Roy hit as many as eleven fours.

Later in the innings P. Sen, former test wicket-keeper, in a hectic knock hit up 54 runs which included a six and four fours. Wielding the long handle he with Sudhir Das put on 52 runs for the last wicket.

The Commonwealth team also made a bad start losing W. Alley when the score was only 7. But F. Freer and W. Langdon, playing steadily, took the score to 34 without further loss when stumps were pulled.

The first over of the match from Lambert yielded five runs, a four to Mushtaq at square leg and a no ball from the bowler.

Fitzmaurice bowled a maiden. Mushtaq hit a ball from Fitzmaurice to fine leg and watched its progress. Banerjee in the meantime ran up to the other end, but Mushtaq still made no attempt to take the run. Holt returned the ball to Dawkes, who was keeping wicket, and he in his turn returned the ball to the bowler, who broke the wicket before Banerjee could regain the crease, though he flung himself headlong in the process (10-1-0).

With Fitzmaurice worrying the batsmen with his inswingers the rate of scoring was very slow. The first half an hour produced only eighteen runs for which sixteen were from the bat of Mushtaq Ali. The first bowling change was made at twenty when Bill Alley was brought on in place of Lambert. Seven runs later Fitzmaurice got his first wicket of the match when Livingston held a catch in the slips to dismiss Chatterjee (27-2-4). With two wickets cheaply down, P. Roy the new comer, was extremely steady and the first hour's play produced only 33 runs.

Fitzmaurice wound up the East Zone innings with the first ball of his first over after tea for 225 runs getting P. Sen caught by Holt for fifty-four (225-10-54).

Commonwealth opened their innings with Alley and Freer to the bowling of S. Banerjee from the Factory end and Om Prakash from the Dalma end. Om Prakash however in his second over yorked Alley and the visitors lost their first wicket at seven (7-1-5). Langdon hit the first four of the visitors innings. The batsman scored rapidly getting twenty-four in half an hour. At 30 Banerjee rang a double change with Girdhari and Bimal Bose but Commonwealth carried their total to 34 without any further loss at close of play.

SCORE BOARD

EAST ZONE (First Innings)

Mushtaq Ali b Tribe	44
S. Banerjee run out	0
N. Chatterjee c Livingston b Fitzmaurice	4
P. Roy b Tribe	65
B. Frank l.b.w. Pope	3
S. Girdhari l.b.w. Tribe	33
Om Prakash l.b.w. Tribe	0
Wahedulla c Pope b Freer	7
P. Sen c Holt b Fitzmaurice	54
Bimal Bose run out	0
Sudhir Das not out	12
Extras	3
Total	225

FALL OF WICKETS: 1 for 10, 2 for 27, 3 for 53, 4 for 62, 5 for 120, 6 for 124, 7 for 131, 8 for 173, 9 for 173.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W
Lambert	6	1	29	0
Fitzmaurice	14.1	3	35	2
W. Alley	7	2	9	0
Pope	9	4	16	1
Tribe	20	2	51	4
Freer	8	0	41	1
Worrell	9	1	41	0

COMMONWEALTH (First Innings)

W. Alley b Om Prakash	5
F. Freer batting	12
W. Langdon batting	17
Extra	0
Total (for 1 wkt.)	34

FALL OF WICKET: 1 for 7.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W
S Banerjee	5	0	17	0
Om Prakash	4	0	12	1
Bimal Bose	1	0	1	0
Girdhari	1	0	4	0

PROVINCIAL HOCKEY TOURNAMENT

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Boys Own Club succumbed to Bluee Wizard by a solitary goal scored by B. Almeida in the preliminary round of the Provincial Hockey championship played early in the evening at the Cooperage.

Junior Olympic Games

HEAVY PROGRAMME RUN THROUGH

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A heavy programme gone through at the Brabourne Stadium where 14th Junior Olympic Games organised by The Bombay Provincial Olympic Association commenced this afternoon. The finals will be held tomorrow.

The following are the results of the items held this afternoon:—

CADET BOYS

100 METRES Run: First Heat: A. Marcus 1. L.G. Dey 2, D.J. D'Souza 3. Time: 11.6 secs. Second Heat: A. Shustry 1. J. Dias 2. H. Khan 3. Time: 12.0 secs. Third Heat: E. Atraghji 1. I. Lopez 2. F.J. Pagdivala 3. Time: 11.7 secs. Fourth Heat: C. Corin 1. B. Patel 2. Y. Mahomed 3. Time: 12.3 secs. Fifth Heat: D.J. Chotia 1, N.L. Shetty 2. R. Sonewala 3. Time: 11.9 secs. Sixth Heat: No 351, 1. G. Pires 2. F.M. Mistry 3. Time 11.9 secs.

110 METRES HURDLES: First Heat: L.G. Dey 1. M. D'Souza 2. A. Shustry 3. Time: 18.5 secs. Second Heat: H. Biggle 1. P. D'Souza 2. R.D. Gangoli 3. Time: 17.2 secs. Third Heat S. Ghai 1. J. Carvalho 2. D. J. D'Souza 3 Time: 17.7 secs.

PUTTING THE SHOT: Finals: N. T. Bengara 1. M. Haq 2. K. Patei 3. Distance: 35 ft. 5 in.

100 METRES RUN: Semi Finals: First Heat: M. Abreu 1. E. Atragji 2. A. Shustry 3. Time: 11.7 secs. Second Heat: I. Lopez 1. D. J. Chotia 2. No. 351, 3. Time: 11.8 secs.

POLE VAULT: Finals: R. D'Souza 1. M. Rebello 2. D. M. Arbuthnott 3. Height: 9 ft. 7 1/8 in.

200 METRES RUN: First Heat: J. Carvalho 1. M. Haq 2. R. Patel 3. Time: 24.7 secs. Second Heat: A. Shustry 1. R. Sonawala 2. D.R. Daroowala 3. Time: 24.4 secs. Third Heat: D. J. Chotia 1. F.J. Pagdiwala 2. M. D'Souza 3. Time: 24.0 secs. Fourth Heat: I. Lopez 1. N. T. Bengara 2. O. Lobo 3. Time: 24.8 secs. Fifth Heat: A. Castellino 1. K.D. Kohli 2. Time: 27.2 secs. Sixth Heat: N.L. Shetty 1 A. D'Souza 2. W. D'Souza 3. Time: 25.3 secs. Seventh Heat: No. 351, 1. M. Abreu 2. E. Atraghji 3. Time:: 23.7 secs.

400 METRES RUN: Qualified for Finals: First Heat: A.Y. Khan 1. W. Rodriguesc 2. S. Shetty 3. Time: 55.7 secs. Second Heat: No. 351, 1. O. Lobo 2. M. Jacob. 3. Time: 56.6 secs. Third Heat: R. Pattan 1, A. R. Shivji 2 Time: 59.1 secs. Fourth Heat: Sheena 1 R. Pereira 2. V. Bala 3. Time: 55.5 secs.

JUNIOR BOYS

100 METRES RUN: First Heat: D. Dey 1. L. Ganpat 2. I. J. Moses 3. Time: 12.8 secs. Second Heat: K. K. Suvarna 1. A. Kuber 2, L. Fernandes 3. Time: 12.6 secs. Third Heat: C. Biggle 1. L. Lobo 2. G.A. Lakdawalla 3. Time: 12.5 secs. Fourth Heat: S. Kattan 1. R. J. Millan 2. A.N. Bandookwalla 3. Time: 12.5 secs. Fifth Heat: F. Lobo 1. L.B. Bangara 2. A. Sequeira 3. Time: 12.5 secs. Sixth Heat: D. Rodricks 1. R. Pereira 2. S. Stanley 3. Time 12.5 secs. Seventh Heat: F. Stephen 1. J. Lewis 2, A. Collaco 3. Time: 12.4 secs.

100 METRES RUN: Semi Finals: First Heat: S. Kattan 1. K. K. Suvarna 2. C. Biggie 3. Time: 12.3 secs. Second Heat: S. Stanley 1. D. Rodricks 2. L. Lobo 3. Time: 12.0 secs.

200 METRES RUN: First Heat: C. Biggle 1. A. Branganza 2. R. J. Millan 3 Time: 25.7 secs. Second Heat: S. Kattan 1. O. Almeida 2. A. Seqpeira 3. Time1 25.2 secs. Third Heat: R. Pereira 1. R. Lacey 2. F. Lobo 3. Time: 25.9 secs. Fourth Heat: D. Rodricks 1. K. B. Maniam 2. R.V. Kunder 3. Time: 27.0 sec. Fifth Heat: F. Stephen 1. J. Lewis 2. L. Ganpat 3 Time: 25.2 secs. Sixth Heat: D. Dey 1 S. Stanley 2. P. Carasco 3. Time: 26.7 secs. Seventh Heat: K. K. Suvarna 1. L. Fernandes 2. P. Dey 3. Time: 26.3 secs.

SUB JUNIOR BOYS

100 METRES RUN: First Heat K. Dhura 1. Sangheer 2. V. Puthran 3. Time: 12.9 secs. Second Heat: P. Hari 1. N. Uchil 2. R. J. Damania 3. Time: 13.5 secs. Third Heat: A. Sequeira 1. T. S. Madagaskar 2. N. Peters 3. 13.0 secs.

200 METRES RUN: First Heat: A. Sequiera 1. Sagheer 2. M. Dias 3. Time: 27.0 secs. Second Heat: K. Dhura 1, T. S. Madagaskar 2. N. Petres 3. Time: 26.7 secs. Third Heat: H. Powar 1, V. Puthran 2. H. J. Dinshaw 3. Time: 28.6 secs.

MIDGET BOYS

50 METRES RUN: First Heat: A. Mohamed 1. J. H. Jairam 2. I. B. Jacob 3. Time: 7.1 secs. Second Heat H Lacey 1 L. Shivram 2. K. Nandkumar 3. Time: 7.0 secs. Third Heat: G Biggle 1. H Khan 2. A. Sattar 3. Time: 7.2 secs.

50 METRES SACK RACE: First Heat: H. Lucey 1. H. Khan 2. A. Hamid 3. Second Heat: B. J. Moses 1. S. I Murtuza 2. M. B. Salvi 3. Third Heat: L. Shivram 1. A. Mohamed 2. I. B. Jacob 3.

CADET GIRLS

100 METRES RUN: First Heat: Miss Rubey Patel 1. Sarojini Bhainderdarkar 2. N.E. Issac 3. Tim: 14.2 secs. Second Heat: Miss Ruby Patel 1. Thrity Rustomji 2. Elinor Sherwood 3. Time: 14.3 secs. Third Heat: Miss Manjula Shah 1. Sybil Chaves 2 Zainab Vasi 3. Time: 13.8 secs.

200 METRES RUN: First Heat: Miss Ruby Patel 1. Sarijini Bhaindarkar 2. Ketty Behram 3. Time: 29.8 secs Second Heat: Miss Manjula Shah 1. Thrity Rustomji 2. N. E. Issac 3. Time: 29.3 secs.

PUTTING THE SHOT: Finals: Miss Gool Japanwala 1. Claricia Pereira 2. Sharla Shah 3. Distance: 20 ft 9-1/2 in.

RUNNING HIGH JUMP: Miss Manjula Shah 1. Georgeana Thomas 2. Ketty Behram 3. Height: 4ft. 3-1/4 in.

JUNIOR GIRLS

100 METRES RUN: First Heat: Miss Beda Fernandes 1. Homai Panthaki 2. Elizabeth B. Brown 3. 14.4 secs Second Heat: Miss Nargis Ghadiali 1. Shirley Kennedy 2. Mandakini Khotlekar 3. Time: 16.1 secs.

50 METRES RUN: Qualified for Finals: Misses Nargis Ghadiali, Homai Panthaki, Beda Fernandes, D. Champaklal, Mandakini Khotlekar, E. B. Brown and Shirley Kennedy.

SUB JUNIOR GIRLS

100 METRES RUN: First Heat: Miss Dinoo R. Daruwala 1. Angela B. Brown 2. Champu Gujar 3. Time: 15.6 secs. Second Heat: Miss Hazel Cowley 1 Arnavaz Bustani 2. Annie Hillai 3. Time: 15.3 secs. Third Heat: Miss Aloo N. Commissariat 1. Hilda Issac 2. Usha Lakhpatwala 3. Time: 15.8 secs.

75 METRES SKIPPING RACE: First Heat: Miss Vinuta Hebber 1. Hilda Issac 2. Shiborani Dey 3. Second Heat: Miss Arnavaz Bustani 1. Hazel Cowley 2. Angela B. Brown 3. Third Heat: Miss Aloo N. Commissariat 1. Minakshi M. Ranade 2 Munjiha Bustani 3. Fourth Heat: Miss Champu A. Gujar 1. Dinoo R. Daruwala 2. Usha Lakhpatwala 3.

MIDGET GIRLS

50 METRES RUN: First Heat: Miss Champu A. Gurjar 1. Pramila W. Fingalkar 2. Padma Vora 3. Time: 8.0 secs. Second Heat: Mtss Shaline M. Patke 1. Dolly Dhun 2. Roshan Ibrahim 3. Time: 8.7 secs.

50 METRES SKIPPING RACE: Qualified for Finals Misses Gordfarid Bustani, Nargis Ghadiali, Pirojo Irani, Padma Vora, and Champu A. Gurjar.

GREYS HAVE COLOURFUL DAY IN WOMEN'S HOCKEY

All Three Teams Head In League Table

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Greys today were in cup winning vein when both their Seniors and Juniors annexed the first and second divisions of the Bombay Women's Hockey League. Earlier, last week the Grey third string had annexed premier honours in the Third Division of the same League.

In this evening's games which were the deciding games, Bombay Grey 'A' drew with Bombay City 'A', neither side being able to score. Similarly, Greys 'B' drew with City 'B' in another goalless encounter.

It was in the Senior match that the greatest excitement was witnessed as the Greys who had collected full points in their two matches played had only to draw to win the League while the City had to score an outright win having dropped a point in their match with the Lusitanians.

A battle between the rival defences ensued and it was but natural that the pocket sized Pansy Thomas stole the honours of the day. She admirably covered up for Mrs. Read who is rather slow by now. Then on the City side Eve Edwards and Freda Freeman held the Greys forwards well in check.

Greys and City's forwards have equal chances of scoring but the City goalie was tested more and saved brilliantly. Eileen Bamber, the goalie saved twice positive goals once from the stick of Yvonne Carvalho and once from the stick of Marie Misquitta. For the City Phyllis Badal and Corrine Jackson were impressive but that Pansy was always there in the nick of time to intercept and Maggie Verdes was never tested. The match thus ended in a goalless draw.

At the end of the games Mr. Oscar Brown, who presided said a few words and Mrs. Brown gave away the prizes to the three winning sides.

Bombay City 'B were having a major share of the exchanges and Andrey Rodrigues and Coo Coo Peters as well as Lillian Black were always dangerous, but they failed in goal area. Coo Coo Peters, the City 'B', right outer ran through to send in a fine centre, but Lillian Black sent the ball wide from point blank range.

Seldom did the Greys endanger the City goal and Andrey Leatt Hayther and Juarassie D'Costa failed miserably being completely out of the picture. A draw helped the Grey to win the League and at that they were lucky.

In the Day's Sport

BILLIARDS

Byculla Y.M.C.A.

9-30 a.m. Rafique Dina (-600) ve. P. G. Marathe (-175).

ATHLETICS

Brabourne Stadium

1-30 p.m. Junior Olympic games.

HOCKEY

Cooperage:

3-45 p.m., Tatas vs. Maharashtra.

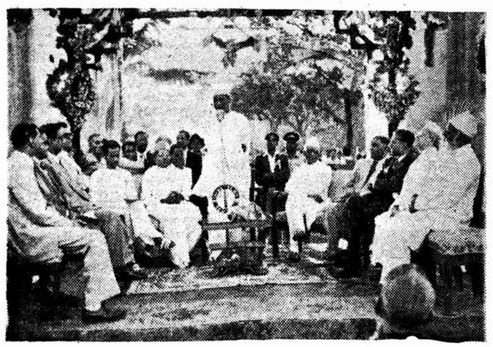
4-45 p.m., B. B. and C. I. "A" vs. Lusis "A" (League finals).

St. Xavier's College Ground—Parel:

4 p.m., Dreamland vs. Juvenile.

5 p.m., Goan's "B" vs. Young Comrades (Provincial).

CITY EXHIBITION OPENED



Mr. S. K. Patil addressing the gathering.

Improve Quality Of Indian Products

MAYOR DECLARES OPEN REPUBLIC EXHIBITION

BOMBAY, Saturday.

HORDES of pleasure-seekers from all over the city turned up at the Azad Maidan to witness the inauguration of the Indian Republic Exhibition by Mr. S. K. Patil, Mayor, this evening.

The exhibition which is industrial in character, has over 200 stalls containing various Indian-manufactured industrial products, most of them of household utility.

As an organiser of the exhibition told a representative of this paper, all the stalls are "pucca-built" of masonite and are oil-painted. Besides they are so distributed all over the ground that visitors may not experience any congestion while moving about.

One of the main attractions of the exhibition is the erection of a miniature "Dal Lake" in the centre of the exhibition ground. One could see a submarine with four passengers diving in it, as also the steam launches carrying pasengers for fun and frolic. The whole thing gives a clear idea of the famous Dal Lake in Kashmir.

Another attractive feature is a mountain railway about 1,200 feet long. There is also a tunnel railway and other usual items of entertainment like "giant wheels", dodgem cars, etc., organisers have also arranged for games like billiard and badminton.

Declaring the exhibition opened Mr. Patil said that Bombay being the industrial capital of the country, it was fit that such exhibitions should be held in the city. They were in fact a necessity for the progress of industry. He looked forward to the day when the city would have a commercial and industrial museum of a permanent type.

According to the Mayor, non-availability of space in the present constricted situation of the city was the main difficulty in the way of holding such exhibitions. He was, however, confident that this difficulty would soon be overcome, because in the near future they were going to extend the limits of the city, which would give it an area of 88 square miles, instead of the present 26 square miles. When that happened there would be sufficient space available for holding industrial as well as agricultural and commercial exhibitions.

Mr. Patil further stressed the need for creating those conditions in which the people in general and labour in particular may be able to spend their leisure hours in a way that is profitable to themselves and to the country. He advised the Government and the industrialists to take up this problem in all earnestness.

Concluding the Mayor warned the industrialists against "money-making" saying made the "be-all and the end-all" of all their efforts and urged them to concentrate instead on improving the quality of the products which they manufactured.

He further advised the organisers of the exhibition to see that there was nothing in the exhibition which revolted against the national character of the venture.

BOMBS HURLED AT CALCUTTA POLICE

Province-Wide Searches Lead To Several Arrests

CALCUTTA, January 7. (PTI).

NINETEEN policemen, including a sergeant, were injured as a result of a bomb attack on them this evening at the Calcutta Maidan where a meeting, called by the Bengal Provincial Trade Union Congress, was in progress.

Following this, the police made a lathi charge, resulting in several persons being injured, some seriously.

BUSES ON FIRE

Later sporadic attacks were made on state buses and tram cars in different parts of the city, in some cases the vehicles being set on fire. At the crossing of the Savabazar Street and Chitpuri Road, in North Calcutta, the police fired a few gas shells when a bomb was thrown at a police picket, injuring a constable.

Tram services in all the routes in North Calcutta were suspended for the night in view of these incidents.

About sixty persons, including some women, were arrested by the police, in connection with the incidents.

ORIGIN OF TROUBLE

The meeting at the Maidan was organised in sympathy with the hunger-striking political prisoners in different West Bengal jails. It is stated that when certain speakers were indulging in inflammatory speeches and objectionable leaflets were being distributed, the police arrived on the scene and were attacked by bombs, injuring a sergeant and some constables. The police then made a lathi charge and arrested 54 persons. This was followed by the hurling of some more bombs as a result of which several other constables were injured.

Five Arrests

A West Bengal Government Press Note issued tonight said that in Chitpore area, where bombs were thrown at a police party on patrol duty, the police searched a number of premises and arrested five persons.

SEARCHES AND ARRESTS

A number of places in Calcutta and some districts of the Province were searched during last two days by the police following the Government ban on the seven wings of the Communist Party.

In course of searches in a combined office of a few banned organisations in the district of Malda, the police recovered a bottle of nitric acid and bulbs.

Leaflets and documents were found in 18 places, both in the city of Calcutta and the districts.

The total number of arrests made in Calcutta were 20, while 61 arrests were made in the districts.

Altogether 15 offices of the banned organisations were sealed by the police in Calcutta as well as in other places of Province.

BEVIN'S BIG JOB AT COLOMBO

Liaqat To Endorse 'No-War Declaration'?

PAVING WAY FOR SETTLING EXISTING DISPUTES

Tibet And Burma Loom Large In Commonwealth Talks

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, Jan. 7

THE offduty job for Mr. Ernest Bevin, Britain's Foreign Secretary, during the Colombo Conference, it is believed, will be to bring about Indo-Pakistan reconciliation.

Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, the Pakistan Premier, will, it is hoped, be persuaded to accept Pt. Nehru's invitation for a joint declaration repudiating war as a method of settling the existing disputes.

Pakistan's non-devaluation may be mentioned tactfully to ensure that his pride is not hurt.

Other matters to be discussed informally will be Burma and Tibet.

What will be the Commonwealth attitude if the Communists put an end to the autonomy of Tibet or intervene in Burma?

Those who believe the Chinese leaders are in earnest to carry through the social revolution in China feel that they will avoid any action that may lead to war. There will be no active intervention in Burma, nor an attack made on Tibet, though Peking will not abandon its aim to get Tibet incorporated into China.

First Problem

If Chinese Nationalists attempt to intercept British ships, Britain may be compelled to treat them as pirates. Having disrecognised Nationalist Government, Britain cannot accord them the right to mine Chinese waters.

The first task of Britain will be to discuss with Peking the question of minesweeping, which is necessary if merchant ships are to be encouraged to resume trade with China.

NEHRU FOR COLOMBO

NEW DELHI, Jan. 7, (UPI): The Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru will leave for Colombo by air at 6-30 tomorrow, to attend the forthcoming Commonwealth Foreign Minister's Conference beginning from Monday next.

He will be accompanied by other members of the delegation namely, Mr. S. Dutt, Additional Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs, Mr. Ambegaonkar, Additional Secretary, Finance Department, Mr. K. C. Ray, Deputy Secretary, Finance Department, and Mr. Bahadur Singh, Deputy Secretary, External Affairs, and Mr. Dwarkanath Kachru, Prime Minister's Private Secretary.

According to the present programme the Prime Minister is expected to return to Delhi by January 16.

BRITAIN PAVES WAY

For Talks With Red China

LONDON, Jan. 7 (PTI-Reuter): Britain today smoothed the way to diplomatic talks with the Chinese Communist Government, recognised in a note delivered yesterday, by appointing the British Consul-General in Peking as Counsellor in the British Embassy.

The new Counsellor is Mr. W. G. Graham, who delivered Britain's recognition note. Observers here pointed out that in this capacity Mr. Graham will be empowered to discuss future arrangements with the Communist Government.

A spokesman at the Foreign Office, which announced Mr. Graham's appointment, said that so far no report had been received from Peking except a brief notification from Mr. Graham that the British Note was delivered.

Observers in London stated today that if the Chinese Communist Government's reply to Britain's decision to recognise the regime followed the precedent of its replies to India and Burma and asked for talks on future arrangements, there would now be no need to send anybody specially to Peking.

Chinese Envoy in Rangoon

RANGOON, Jan. 7 (PTI-Reuter):—The Chinese Ambassador and staff here have decided to remain at their posts until further notice to protect Chinese assets and property in accordance with instructions received from General Chou En-Lai, Communist China Prime Minister and Foreign Minister.

GOA POLITICAL CONFERENCE

The Goa Political Conference was held Saturday evening under the presidentship of Mr. M. E. Mascarenhas, Jaiprakash Narain addressed the meeting. Photo shows Shri Jaiprakash at the mike.

Asian Bloc To Hasten Freedom For All

J. P. NARAIN'S PLEA: CALL TO GOANS TO UNITE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE NECESSITY of sinking differences of language, culture and religion for the achievement of freedom of Goa was stressed by Mr. Jaiprakash Narain, Socialist Leader, in the course of his inaugural address to the second session of the Goan Political Conference at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall this evening. Mr. Jaiprakash added that without the intervention of the Government of India, the people of Goa would not be able to achieve freedom.

"The policy of the Government of India in its dealings with foreign imperialist powers," the speaker emphasised, "was weak. India should do all it can towards helping the people of Goa to throw off the Portuguese yoke, and the people of this country as well as the Goans should exert their influence upon the Indian Government to intervene in the political struggle of the Goans".

Expressing the opinion that a bloc of Asian countries would hasten the day of freedom for all foreign-dominated nations on the continent of Asia, Mr. Jaiprakash said that India was in a singularly favourable position to convene a conference of Asian countries for this purpose, because despite privations and various other difficulties which confronted the country, the stable conditions which prevailed in this country placed India in a dominant position. If only India and China came together much could be done to free the smaller nations who were under foreign yoke.

The speaker added that the nations who were under foreign rule could also take a vital step in realising their aspirations for independence and the elimination of European powers from Asian soil by pooling their resources and coming together to form a bloc against their rulers.

Concluding the speaker stated that since the desire for freedom was deep-rooted, he had no doubt that the people of Goa would find a solution to their problems of language, culture and religion, and that the current conference would find the ways and means to unify the people and weld them together in their cause

GOA'S FUTURE LINKED WITH INDIA

Dr. M. U. Mascarenhas, who presided over the deliberations of the conference, stated that the future of Goa was indissolubly linked with that of India, and that the integration of the former with the latter was essential for the economic welfare of the Goans. Goa could not progress without the co-ordination of its resources with those of this country.

Prof. Laxmanrao Sardesai welcomed the guests and introduced the speakers to the gathering.

LET EACH MAN HAVE HIS FAITH

Rajen Babu's Plea For Conciliation

NEW DELHI, Jan. 7, (PTI): Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of the Constituent Assembly today pleaded for a "synthesis" of different faiths to conciliate the various viewpoints on religion. He believed there was room and necessity for such a "conciliation and synthesis".

Dr. Prasad who was addressing the second session of the International Congress of World Fellowship of Faiths which began here yesterday said: Police and Military cannot by themselves maintain peace in a country inhabited by people of different faiths. The only way to maintain peace is to let each man have his own faith".

RAJAJI'S PLEA FOR TOLERANCE

The Governor-General, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari who attended the latter part of the session urged for the development of the feeling that all faiths led to the same truth. He also appealed for the cultivation of a spirit of tolerance.

PENURY MADE HER DO IT

PATNA, Jan. 7 (PTI)—Unable to maintain her week-old male child, a woman sold it for rupees five in front of the Patna college here yesterday.

The woman told a small crowd of students that her husband had died two months ago and due to penury and her failing eye-sight, she could not look after the child.

Sobbing, she said she was parting with the child so that it might grow up and live.

COTTON SUPPLY TO TEXTILE MILLS

Situation Will Ease With Imports, Says Barat

NAGPUR, Jan. 7. (PTI).

THE Government of India are expected to make an announcement in regard to the position of cotton supply to textile mills, including the question of control of 'Kapas', before end of this month, it is reliably learnt.

The discussions that took place at the Bombay Cotton Conference on December 30, are being placed before the Central Cabinet, it is further learnt.

The Government of India will also consult the Textile Advisory Board, which is to meet in New Delhi in the third week of this month, on the situation before making their announcement, it is understood.

Textile Commissioner's Statement

BOMBAY, Jan. 7.

Mr. T. P. Barat, Textile Commissioner to the Government of India, said here today that with the arrival of foreign cotton the present cotton situation in the country would "considerably ease" in a short time.

Mr. Barat said in an interview here today that the Government of India were "fully alive to the serious cotton supply position and every effort is being taken to ease the position as early as possible."

Asked to clarify the cotton position in view of the conflicting reports with regard to closure of a number of mills due to want of cotton and the proposed pooling of available cotton with the mills to run those mills that had threatened closure, Mr. Barat admitted that "the situation is serious, but, not so much as has been made out in certain quarters."

He said: "While it is true that the administrative authorities of a cotton growing area had placed impediments in the way of movement of cotton that had already been purchased by some of the manufacturers, these impedi-

(Continued on Page 19)

LICENCES FOR COTTON IMPORTS

BOMBAY, Jan. 7.

The Deputy Chief Controller of Imports in a Press Note today said: Established importers of cotton are informed that it has been decided to issue to them licences for a limited ceiling for importation of raw cotton stapling 7/8" and above from soft and sterling currency countries, even without production of evidence of sales to mills. Application for licences should be accompanied by evidence of purchase of cotton, proof of payment of licence fee and the income-tax verification certificate registration number. Licences will be issued upto the ceiling available and will be discontinued immediately the ceiling has been exhausted even though evidence of purchase is produced.

Tragic Fires

28 WOMEN LOSE THEIR LIVES

DAVENPORT (Iowa), Jan. 8 (PTI-Reuter): Screaming women beat helplessly at the barred windows of a mental hospital here today in frantic attempts to escape wind-whipped flames which took at least 28 lives.

The coroner said later nine other women were undoubtedly still buried underneath the debris of the three-storey building.

There were 68 patients—61 of them women—in the hospital when the blaze broke out and all the other 31 had to be treated for injuries on burns.

SIX CHILDREN BURNT TO DEATH

MEDWAY MAINE, Jan. 7, (PTI-Reuter): Six children were reported burned to death today in a fire that destroyed a farm house during a snowstorm.

Mrs. Grace Jones, widowed mother of the children, was taken to a hospital in critical condition.

ON JANUARY 26

RAJAJI TO DECLARE INDIA A REPUBLIC

President Elect To Be Sworn In By Chief Justice

NEW DELHI, Jan. 7 (PTI).

MR. CHAKRAVARTHI RAJAGOPALACHARI, Governor-General of India, will, it is learned, read the proclamation declaring India a Republic on the morning of January 26, in the Durbar Hall of the Government House. He will follow the proclamation by vacating the 'throne' and will conduct the President-elect to it. The President-elect will be sworn in by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Mr. Harilal Kania.

Mr. Rajagopalachari has planned to leave for Madras the following morning (January 27). He will be accorded a state farewell. The details in regard to the swearing in ceremony of the President and Mr. Rajagopalachari's departure are being worked out.

On January 24, the Constituent Assembly is scheduled to meet to elect the President of the Republic and it is generally known that Dr. Rajendra Prasad's election to this high office will be unanimous.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad lunched today with the Governor-General. There were no other guests.

Mr. Rajagopalachari's future plans are not known but, according to informed quarters, he is not likely to accept any assignment under the Government, as it would be a breach of established convention in respect of Heads of State.

Programme For Bombay

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A two-day programme for the celebrations on the inauguration of the Indian Republic has been chalked out by the Government of Bombay. The official programme includes a swearing-in ceremony at the Town Hall at 11-15 a.m. on January 26, a State Drive by His Excellency the Governor, Raja Maharaj Singh and Ranisaheba, accompanied by the Premier and other Cabinet Ministers, to the Cricket Club of India from 4-30 to 5-30 p.m. the same day, public illuminations and an 'At Home' at Government House by His Excellency at 5-45 p.m. on January 27. At the conclusion of the State Drive the National Flag will be hoisted and His Excellency will inspect the parade.

The non-official programme consists of a Flag salutation ceremony at 8-30 a.m. and a public meeting at Chowpatty at 6 p.m. on January 26.

The programme for districts has already been announced.

Calcutta Programme

CALCUTTA, Jan. 7 (UPI): The West Bengal Government's programme

(Continued on Page 19)

Stop Press

K. M. T. BREAKS WITH NORWAY

HONG KONG, Jan. 7, (PTI-Reuter): The Chinese Nationalist Government in Formosa (Taiwan) severed diplomatic relations with Norway today, according to an official announcement quoted by a Central News Agency message from Taipeh. The Nationalist diplomatic mission in Oslo will be withdrawn, the announcement added.

RAJASTHAN PLEA FOR CARE TAKER GOVT.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 6, (PTI): The Rajasthan and Madhya Bharat Political Conference, which opened here today, demanded the replacement of the present ministries in these unions by "an all party caretaker Government". About 300 delegates from Madhya Bharat and Rajasthan attended the conference.

MADAME CHIANG'S PARTING MESSAGE TO AMERICA

NEW YORK, Jan. 7, (PTI-Reuter): Madame Chiang Kai-shek will deliver a parting message to America tomorrow before she sails for the island of Formosa.

She will give a 15-minute talk over the National Broadcasting Company network. It will be her final public speech.

I. L. O. Regional Conference

I.N.T.U.C. CHIEF TO REPRESENT INDIA

LUCKNOW, Jan. 6 (P.T.I.): Mr. Hariharnath Shastri, General Secretary of the Indian National Trade Union Congress, will leave for Ceylon next week to attend the Asian Regional Conference of the I.L.O. to be held there from January 16.

Mr. Shastri will be the only delegate to the Conference on behalf of Indian labour and will be accompanied by three advisers, Mr. Devendra Sen, Mr. Abid Ali Jafferbhoy and Mr. G. Ramanujam.

He will also attend the first meeting of the Asian Federation of Labour to be held in Ceylon at the same time.

Govt. Blamed For Shyness Of Indian Capital

BARODA, January 6 (PTI) Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Director of the Reserve Bank of India, said here today that the shyness of the Indian Capital was "due to the mistakes of omission and commission on the part of the Government".

Sir Pursshottamdas was unveiling the busts of the late Prof. T. K. Gajjar and Rajmitra B. D. Amin, founders of a chemical works here.

Sir Purshottamdas advised people to stand firmly by the Government duly elected by them. At the same time, he said, it was equally their duty to point out the mistakes of the Government.

Mac Naughton To Submit Report Next Week

LAKE SUCCESS, Jan. 6 (PTI-Reuter): The United Nations Security Council is meeting next Tuesday but the Kashmir dispute between Pakistan and India is not on the agenda as had generally been expected.

Instead, the only item listed by the Council President, Dr. T. F. Tsiang, of China, for discussion is the question of conventional armaments.

The Kashmir issue, however, is scheduled to come before the Council again. General A. G. L. McNaughton of Canada, who has been conducing negotiations with Indian and Pakistani representatives in an effort to solve the deadlock is due to make a formal report to the Council next week.

At next Tuesday's meeting, three new members will take their seats at the Council table. They are India, Equador, and Yugoslavia who replace Argentina, Canada and the Ukraine.

Mr. Benegal Narasing Rau is to represent India, Dr. Homero Lafronte, Ecuador and Dr. Ales Bebler, Yugoslavia. The General Assembly, in a resolution on Dec. 5 recommending that the Council, "despite a lack of unanimity among its permanent members", try to reach an agreement on international regulation and reduction of non-atomic weapons and armed forces through its conventional Armaments Commission.

The Assembly's resolution had approved the Russian vetoed proposals for an international control agency to collect, check and publish information from member states on conventional weapons as "a necessary basis" for carrying out the Council's task.

The Assembly also said that approval of such an international checking agency, and submission of information on the composition of armed forces and conventional weapons by member states was an "essential step" towards reaching international agreements on regulation and reduction of armaments and armed forces.

The question of international control of atomic weapons is entrusted to the Security Council's Atomic Energy Commission. The Assembly had rejected, by an overwhelming majority, a Soviet resolution calling on all members to submit information on armed forces, conventional arms and atomic weapons.

The United Nations Conventional Armaments Commission has not met since August 1, 1949.

LOSSES OF BURMA OIL COMPANY

Britain To Terminate Assurances

LONDON, Jan. 7, (PTI-Reuter): The British Government has decided to terminate "certain assurances against future losses" given to the Burma Oil Company and associated companies concerning rehabilitation work in Burma.

The British Foreign Office said today that while, in the view of the British Government, conditions in Burma "do not justify large-scale expenditure in rehabilitation, His Majesty's Government are examining, in consultation with other friendly Governments, means whereby other forms of financial assistance can be rendered".

British General Election Date

LONDON, Jan. 7, (UPI): The date of the British General Election may be announced on January 10 when the first new year meeting of the British Cabinet is to take place.

COLOMBO PREPARES FOR VISITORS

Big Welcome Awaits Nehru

COLOMBO, Jan. 7 (PTI)—Mr. Ernest Bevin, British Foreign Secretary, is due here tomorrow in the cruiser "Kenya" for Monday's opening of the Conference of British Commonwealth Foreign Ministers.

Delegates from India, Pakistan, Australia and New Zealand are also expected here tomorrow by air and sea.

Colombo's interest in the Conference was reaching its peak this week-end, with buildings decorated with flags and almost the entire population preparing to line the sea front to see Mr. Bevin land.

The city's big Indian population were preparing a tremendous welcome for Pandit Nehru, India's Prime Minister, along the twenty-mile route from Katanuyake airfield.

Demonstrations in honour of the visitors will, however, be limited by elaborate security arrangements at the harbour and airfield.

The opening session will last for about two hours and it is expected that after Mr. Bevin has put his agenda before the delegates they will take the afternoon off to study it.

From then in there are expected to be two sessions a day, each lasting about two hours, giving delegates ample time during the evening to review the talks privately. If necessary, however, the talks will continue until late evening.

The object of the Conference will be to "reach understanding on matters of general concern."

Mr. Don S. Senanayake, Ceylon Prime Minister, said at a press conference today: "We will try to adjust our views with the views of others. The object of our discussions is to achieve understanding. With all of us working together understanding is most likely."

Sterling balances would be discussed he added.

Asked if Ceylon's relations with India would be discussed, Mr Senanayke said: "there is nothing to be discussed Relations have already been settled between us Our relations are very cordial."

JAINS DIFFERENT FROM HINDUS

Memorandum To Nehru

NEW DELHI, Jan. 7 (PTI): Acharya Shantisagar Maharaj, religious head of the Jain community in India, in a memorandum presented recently to Prime Minister Pandit Nehru urged that India's constitution should be amended to exclude Jains from the purview of the term "Hindu" which included "persons professing the Sikh, Jain or Buddhist religion."

The memorandum stated that the Jain religion was the most ancient, and distinct and separate from the Hindu religion. "If Jains are included in the Hindus", the memorandum added, "it will endanger the Jain religion."

New Viet Nam Cabinet

LIST READY FOR APPROVAL

SAIGON (Indo-China), Jan. 7 (PTI-Reuter)—Bao Dai, Head of State of newly independent Vietnam (Indo-China), today asked Foreign Minister Nguyen Phan Long to form a Government.

France transferred power to Vietnam on December 30.

Nguyen Phan Long said the Government list was ready and would soon be submitted to Bao Dai for approval. The Government is expected to be in office within a week.

The Premier-designate said he would also hold the Foreign Affairs and Home portfolios.

He would be assisted by three Under Secretaries of State. The Cabinet would include seven Ministers and seven secretaries of State.

Nguyen Phan Long said a former member of the Indo-China Resistance Movement who recently went over to the Bao Dai regime might have charge of National Defence.

The three present Governors of South, Central and North Vietnam would stay in office. Political quarters believed that General Xuan, former Vice-Premier and Defence Minister would be appointed Vietnam Commissioner in France.

Phan Long said Bao Dai had received several offers of support from former Viet Minh Nationalists, but added: "We must be careful not to let Communists filter into the new Government."

NOT BAD FRIENDS

LONDON, Jan. 7 (UPI)—One English boy had a Christmas present in his stocking from a Santa Claus of the north, Andrei Vyshinsky, Russia's Foreign Minister.

The boy is three-year-old Craig McNeil, son of Hector McNeil, who has had acrimonious duels with Vyshinsky over the UNO Conference table.

For though they battle furiously at Lake Success, these two are not bad friends, and sometimes have long dinner-table discussions on this and that, especially literature.

As a good Scot, however, McNeil has been trying to interest him in Robert Louis Stevenson.

Without saying anything Vyshinsky wrote back to Moscow for a book which he presented to McNeil thinking his small son might like it for Christmas. It contains R.L.S.'s novels, 'Kidnapped' and 'Catriona'—in Russian. Just the standard Moscow edition.

VILLAGE INDUSTRIES DEVELOPMENT

Madras Considering Scheme

MADRAS, Jan. 7 (PTI)—Mr. B. Parameswaran, Minister for Rural Development, Madras said in the Legislative Council (Upper House) which met here today, that Government were considering a comprehensive scheme for the development of village industries.

The Minister, who was replying to a question stated that the matter of taking the advice of cottage-industry experts from Japan, now working in Delhi, was also under the active consideration of the Government.

Mr. B. Gopala Reddi, Finance and Transport Minister, said six sugar factories of the province had agreed to manufacture power alcohol from molasses. The anticipated production capacity of these factories was 26,60,000 gallons annually.

He added that in view of the petrol shortage, Government would provide all facilities to these factories to enable them to commence manufacture as early as possible.

STATE TREATY FOR AUSTRIA

Renewed Talks On Jan. 9

LONDON, Jan. 7 (PTI-Reuter)—The "Big Four" Foreign Ministers Deputies, who for three years have been trying to agree on a State treaty for Austria, are due to meet again in London on Monday.

Diplomatic quarters admitted that only surprise last-minute developments could produce progress on the treaty.

AGENDA FOR I.L.O. CONFERENCE FIXED

Migration Issue To Be Discussed At Geneva

MYSORE, Jan. 7. (UPI): The Governing Body of the I.L.O. today approved of a six-point agenda for the conference to be convened during the second half of April this year at Geneva.

According to the approved agenda, the meeting will discuss, among other things, the "present position as regards current migration". The question of setting up organisations necessary for migration both in countries of emigration and of immigration, including arrangements for determining availabilities and demands for foreign manpower as also for the selection, movement, reception and settlement of migrants will also come up for consideration.

On the recommendations of its Technical Assistance Committee, the Governing Body today decided that the United Nations Organisation be informed that the I.L.O. would participate in its expanded programme of technical assistance for economic development of under-developed areas under conditions of this programme, which were aporoved by the United Nations General Assembly at its recent session.

I.L.O. AND TRUST TERRITORIES

The Governing Body, on the recommendations of its International Organisations Committee, authorised the Director-General, Mr. David A. Morse to raise, with the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations, questions arising out of reports of administering authorities of trust territories which relate to application in territories concerned, of provisions of international labour conventions and recommendations.

The Director-General was also authorised to inform the United Nations Organisation of the I.L.O's doubts of the appropriateness or desirability at present of a project that the Social Commission of the United Nations should prepare a report on the world and social situation.

The Governing Body of the I.L.O also approved of a number of recommendations of the I.L.O. bodies dealing with agricultural labour conditions, labour statistics, co-operative movements, workers' recreation, and juvenile employment.

The Governing Body at a brief sitting later also approved of the report of the Finance Committee.

PREPARE FOR FUTURE RESPONSIBILITIES

Mayor's Address To Bandra College Students

(From Our Correspondent)

VILE PARLE, Jan. 7

Addressing the students of the National College, Bandra on Friday, Mr. S. K. Patil, Mayor of Bombay said that students who are the citizens of tomorrow and on whom the responsibility of governing the country rested should be self-reliant and imbued with the spirit of service to their dear motherland.

They had their own Government now and it was no use criticising them in and out of season unless they went wholly wrong.

Mr. Patil commended the enterprising spirit of the Sindhis who within a short time had built up so many educational institutions in the city and suburbs of Bombay.

Concluding, Mr. Patil exhorted his young hearers to prepare themselves to play their part in the civic and political life of the city and the country.

IMMIGRANTS FROM ASSAM

Expulsion Ordinance

NEW DELHI, Jan. 7 (UPI): An ordinance to provide for the expulsion of undesirable immigrants from Assam has been promulgated by the Governor-General through the Gazette of India Extraordinary.

The Ordinance which is entitled the Undesirable Immigrants (Expulsion from Assam) Ordinance, 1950, shall extend to the whole of India and shall come into force at once

COTTON SUPPLY TO TEXTILE MILLS

(Continued from Page 17)

ments are being removed at the instance of the Government of India and the cotton already bought will be moving to the producing centres shortly."

PAK ATTITUDE

Mr. Barat referred to the difficult situation that arose as a result of non-importation of Pakistan cotton and said that, being fully conscious of the non-availability of Pakistan cotton and shortage in the supply of the Indian varieties, the Government of India had taken steps to import larger quantities of foreign cotton.

He added: "Not only have they taken steps in this direction, but they have hastened the issue of licences for the importation of such cotton. Recently, licences have been issued for importing two lakhs bales of American cotton, half of which have already been contracted for. Arrangements have also been completed for the purchase of two and half lakh bales of African cotton most of which have already been contracted for. These quantities of cotton, as well as the regular supplies from Egypt, will start coming in and it is expected their arrival will considerably easte the uresent situation."

With a view to affording immediate assistance to the mills which were suffering due to want of cotton, the stocks of cotton with dealers in Greater Bombay area were frozen, Mr. Barat said. Any stocks out of these that did not form part of purchases by the mills, or any excess purchases by them which were held by the dealers would be made available to the needy mills.

NOT PRACTICABLE

Asked for his views on the suggestion made in certain quarters of sharing the available cotton, which the mills held in stock, and distribute them among all mills, with a view to avoiding closure, Mr. Barat said: "It may not be proper to adopt this step, specially because, in many cases, it would interfere with the commitments already entered into by mills for forward delivery of cloth for export, and would hamper the bringing in of very valuable foreign exchange. Individual classes of mills holding large stocks of cotton which could be easily made available to needy mills will, however, be examined by my office."

Mr. Barat remarked that "while the position is certainly serious, no useful purpose would be served by raising controversial issues which may create panic in certain quarters."

"It should be the endeavour of all concerned," he said, "to work together in a manner that would help us to tide over the present difficult position." All of us have definitely the same object in view, namely, the avoidance of the closure of mills as far as possible. Let us, therefore, pool our resources and get on with the task."

No Need To Take Pessimistic View

NEW DELHI, Jan. 7 (PTI)—The threatened closure of some textile mills in Bombay and Ahmedabad need not cause panic, it was authoritatively stated here today.

Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Bombay's Labour Minister, had disclosed yesterday that 35 mills in the Bombay province had given notice of closure on the ground of shortage of cotton supply and that as a result 40,000 workers might be thrown out of employment.

Authoritative quarters here said that some of the mills were threatening to close down because of worn-out machinery. Adequate measures were being taken for the supply of cotton and if necessary the Government might undertake requisitioning of supply. The situation was under careful consideration of the Government, these quarters said and added that there was no ground for taking "a pessimistic view of things."

Shah Of Iran Visiting Karaci On Feb. 10

KARACHI, Jan. 7 (PTI): The Shah of Iran is expected to arrive in Karachi on February 10 on a fifteen-day visit to Pakistan, it was learned here today.

Parliament Elections: Congress Success

MADRAS, Jan 7 (UPI): All the twenty seats in the Indian Provisional Parliament from Madras province have been secured by the Congress uncontested.

STIRRINGS OF DISCONTENT IN CHIANG'S RETREAT

Taiwan May Revolt At Any Time

HONG KONG, Jan. 7 (PTI-Reuter): Guarded by blue-uniformed tommy gunners Generalissimo ChiangKai Shek waits on his land stronghold of Taiwan (Formosa) while his 25 years rule of the world's most numerous people comes quickly to its end.

The Island Redoubt, where the 62-year old Generalissimo has concentrated his aircraft, navy and divisions of crack troops, and Hainan Island further south, are all that remains of the once great Nationalist domain.

But even on Taiwan revolt is possible. There are stirrings of discontent among the Nationalist troops themselves, many of whom want to go home. But so long as they are paid Chiang is believed to have funds for two months more—they may remain loyal.

He is thought to have about 125 million United States dollars—mainly in gold bullion—on Taiwan.

The island, 13,890 square miles, separated from the mainland by a 100 mile wide channel was ceded to Japan in May 1895. By agreement between the allies Chinese Nationalist forces have occupied it since Japan's collapse in 1945.

CHIANG STILL POWERFUL

Chiang-Kai-Shek, although officially retired is still leader of the once powerful Kuomintang Party. His hand controls every important decision.

He spends most of his time in a former Japanese guest house at Tasaoshan, a hot spring resort on a hill overlooking Taipeh, Taiwan's capital. Sometimes he retires to the Sun Moon Lake a resort eight hours motor drive south of Taipeh.

The Generalissimo lives simply, and works hard.

Many of the advisers working with him have been Ministers in former Nationalist Cabinets.

There is evidence that the Kuomintang, even in its greatest peril, is divided within itself. Chiang Kai-Shek, master of manoeuvre, is alleged to have recently removed Chen Cheng from the Governorship of Taiwan because he feared the Governor's growing power.

Taiwan is unfertile ground to build resistance to the Communists. The islands six million people, although mostly of Chinese stock, hate the mainlanders who, they say, exploited them immediately after the war and involved them in a bloodbath when they rebelled three years ago.

INFILTRATION OF REDS

The Taiwanese like the Communists no better, but their antipathy for the Nationalists makes Communist infiltration easier, and observers attach importance to unconfirmed reports that Communists are being smuggled in along the east coast.

Mainland greed has ruined the island's economy. Factories were looted or neglected, crops are producing only a fraction of the output under Japanese control, and thousands of Nationalist soldiers and refugees are consuming rice and other surpluses.

NAVAL BASE IN LADRONE

Despatches from Hainan state that the Nationalists have built a "new naval base" in the Ladrone Islands off the Pearl river 50 miles southwest of Hong Kong to strengthen the blockade off the China coast.

A British naval spokesman said he doubted if any considerable construction had been carried out but it was very likely that the Nationalists were using the islands as an anchorage.

It is reported here tonight that British recognition of the Chinese Communist Government was given prominence in the news bulletins of the East European stations tonight.

Soviet controlled Leipzig radio gave the news as the first item of its main evening bulletin, while Soviet controlled Berlin radio broadcast it as the first item of foreign news.

Prague radio also considered it the main piece of foreign news of the day, and Belgrade radio quoted the official announcement extensively.

Socialist Leaders Meet Hyderabad Ministers

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Jan. 7, (PTI): Mr. Ashok Mehta, Socialist leader, and Mr. B. S. Mahadev Singh, President of the Socialist-dominated Hyderabad State Mazdoor Sangh, met this afternoon Mr. M. K. Vellodi, Chief Minister, and Mr. P. H. Krishna Rao, Labour Minister, and had talks on the proposed general strike of workers of the Mazdoor Sangh from January 11.

In the course of a statement issued later Mr. Mehta and Mr. Mahadev Singh said that no definite assurance or concrete concessions were forthcoming on any of the basic demands formulated by the Mazdoor Sangh like that "no retrenchment" and payment of "interim dearness allowance" during their talks.

GOVERNMENT'S STAND

SECUNDERABAD, Jan. 7, (U. P. I.): The Government's stand on the proposed labour threat to launch a state-wide strike, was explained in a Press Note today.

It was explained, the Press Note says, at a meeting of Mr Ashok Mehta and Mr. Mahadev Singh with the Chief Minister and the Labour Minister on January 6, that a general strike as contemplated on January 11 would not only serve no useful purpose but would definitely be illegal in respect of unions whose disputes are now pending before the industrial courts.

At the meeting some specific grievances were mentioned and discussed. The Labour Minister could not accept the charge of delay in negotiation for, out of 49 unions that had issued notices of strike, 40 had put forth their demands, if at all, only last month, or a little earlier, while the demands made earlier by a few other unions had been referred to the industrial courts in cases where negotiations had not succeeded.

ERROL FLYNN BIDS GOOD-BYE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Errol Flynn, the celebrated film-star left by a T. W. A. Constellation for Paris this evening.

SINGAPORE REDS KILL POLICE SERGEANT

SINGAPORE, Jan. 7 (PTI-Reuter): A large force of Communist terrorists ambushed a jungle squad yesterday in the Batu Gajah area of Perak killing a Malay police sergeant and wounding three Malay constables, two of them seriously, it was officially reported.

RAJAJI TO DECLARE INDIA A REPUBLIC

(Continued from Page 17)

for the celebration on January 26, 1950, when India will become a Republic and January 27, the day following, has now been finalised.

On January 26 at sunrise the National Flag will be hoisted on all Government buildings in Calcutta and in the districts and wreaths will be laid at Gandhi Ghat by His Excellency the Governor.

After that an all faiths prayer meeting will be held at Government House, in which representatives of all denominations will participate.

At 11 a.m. His Excellency the Governor will take the oath of office at Government House, Calcutta after which the Governor's new flag will be hoisted on Government House. The Chief Minister and the ministers for the State of West Bengal will then take the oath of office.

In the afternoon a combined police and military parade, which will also include small contingents of the National Cadet Corps and the Bangiya Raksha Dal. will be held at the brigade parade ground. His Excellency the Governor will arrive in state and hoist the National Flag and take the salute at the march past.

Government buildings will be illuminated at dusk in Calcutta and district and sub-divisional headquarters.

At 7 p.m. a Military Tattoo will be held by the Army authorities in Calcutta at the brigade parade ground.

A dinner party or a reception will be given by His Excellency the Governor at Government House. Arrangements are also being made to provide some extra amenities in Government hospitals and orphanages on that day.

On January 27, the Chief Minister will give a state reception on the Assembly House grounds.

INDIA'S STATUS IN WORLD HIGH

V.K.K. Menon's Address To Madras Students

MADRAS, Jan. 7 (PTI): Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, India's High Commissioner in the United Kingdom, declared here today that within two years of her independence, India's status had gone very high in the world.

Addressing the students of the Presidency College, Mr. Krishna Menon said India occupied a very high place in the hearts of the British people and enjoyed their affection.

"It must be your duty and ambition" he told the students, "to take a long and statesmanlike view of things and to look at what is more constructive than what is exciting and try to appreciate the essential features of the relationship between these two great communities.

"Nothing has stirred the imagination of the people", Mr. Menon continued, "than the statesmanship and capacity of our Prime Minister, who speaks in a language of restraint, toleration and friendship."

The present friendship between the two countries, he said, more than serving mutual interest would make an effective contribution to the peace of the world

"With our voluntary association to Commonwealth, we have in no way diminished our status as an independent nation," he added.

Mr. Menon referred to the forthcoming Foreign Ministers Conference at Colombo which, he said, was more for an "exchange of ideas and information." "No foreign policy, could be decided in conferences. Final decision must rest with the sovereign Parliament of the nation", he added.

Mr. Menon said Indian students, especially the woman students, going to England, added to the credit of India.

Realist And A Moderate

LONDON 'ECONOMIST'S' TRIBUTE TO RAJAJI

LONDON, Jan. 7 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Governor-General of India, was today described as a "shrewdly independent thinker, a realist and a moderate—attributes all too rare in revolutionary ranks," by the weekly review "the Economist."

Writing on Mr. Rajagopalachari's reported-intention to retire, "the Economist" said most of the Governor-General's 71 years had been spent in the service of "the cause".

"Almost inevitably, a leader in such a struggle is apt to become embittered and to brand all who are not with him as against him. Yet, while he yields to none in patriotic arbour and determination, the clarity of Mr. Rajagopalachari's thought has never been clouded by his feelings, and no crisis has ever stung him out of the gentle persistence characteristic of his speeches and writings."

Stating that it was widely expected in India that Dr. Rajendra Prasad would be elected first President of the Indian Republic without a contest, "The Economist" said: "Doctor Rajendra Prasad is noted for his wise good humour, and his tolerance.

People IN THE NEWS

Kher To Tour Karwar

KARWAR, Jan. 7 (PTI): Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay will tour the coastal talukas of Kumta and Karwar of the Karwar district from January nine for three days.

On the ninth the Premier will unveil a portrait of Mahatmaji in the Karwar General Library, and on the following day he will preside at the prize distribution ceremony of the Hindu High School.

AZAD IN CUTTACK

CUTTACK, Jan. 7 (UPI): Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Education Minister, Government of India, arrived here by air this afternoon in connection with the meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Education, which commences here tomorrow.

Bye-Election To Parliament

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Two vacancies in the office of Members representing the Bombay States in the Constituent Assembly of India had occurred by the death of Mr. F. Kothawala and the resignation of Mr. B. H. Khardekar. One of these vacancies has already been filled. The following dates, time and place are fixed for various stages of the bye-election to fill the remaining vacancy.

The last date for receipt of nominations is Friday, January 13 (up to 5-30 p.m.) Scrutiny of nominations will be held in the Office of the Secretary to the Bombay Legislative Assembly, Council Hall, Bombay, at 12 noon on Saturday, January 14 and the withdrawal of candidature will be allowed up to 12 noon on Monday, January 16.

Polling will take place in the office of the Secretary to the Bombay Legislative Assembly, on Monday, January 23, from 11 a.m. to 5-30 p.m.

Votes will be counted on Tuesday, January 24 at 12 noon in the Secretary's office and the result will be declared forthwith.

Only an Indian, that is to say, a person domiciled in any part of India, which is participating or entited to participate in the Constituent Assembly is eligible for the bye-election, provided he is duly nominated by a member of the Bombay Legislative Assembly and seconded by another member and signs the declaration, set out in the nomination paper.

Nomination papers are available in the office of the Secretary to the Bombay Legislative Assembly, Council Hall, Bombay. The nomination paper is to be delivered in the office of the Secretary to the Bombay Legislative Assembly or sent by registered post so as to reach him on or before Friday, January 13, 1950.

The Secretary to the Bombay Legislative Assembly has been appointed to be the Returning Officer for the bye-election.

News BRIEFS

BIHAR BILL

The Bihar Legislative Assembly on Jan. 6 passed the Bihar Buildings (Lease, Rent and Eviction) Control (Amendment) Bill, 1949, after it had been returned from the Select Committee.

I L O DECISION

The Governing Body of the ILO at its meeting on an. 6 decided to establish a Fact and Fnding Conciliatory Commission on Freedom of Association. Voting on this question was almost unanimous except for the solitary opposition of the Polish representative.

CHECKING CRIME

London atomic scientists are experimenting with radio active materials to help check crime. It is believed that atomic energy can be particularly useful in protecting valuable cargoes, especially on the railways, and preventing thefts from factories and warehouses.

BAD DISTRIBUTION

Half of America's 150 million people don't get enough nourishing food owing to bad distribution although the United States produces more than its people need.

10 MORE SEATS

Nahas Pasha's Nationalistic Wafdist Party is now assured of 171 of the 319 seats, ten more than the figures announced at the end of counting in Tuesday's elections.

CALCUTTA ARRESTS

Eighty-one persons were arrested by the West Bengal police following the banning of seven students and other organisations in the Province on January 4.

POLICE CONFERENCE

A conference of Inspectors-General of Police of provinces and States will be held in New Delhi on Jan. 12, 13 & 14 to consider steps to be taken to align the police services of India in the new order of things.

LABOUR SCHEME

A scheme known as the technical training scheme for adult civilians (including women) will shortly be introduced by the Ministry of Labour, Government of India, to train persons in skilled labour.

U. S. AID FOR FAR EAST

"New York Times" Report

NEW YORK, Jan. 6 (PTI-Reuter): The United States is planning a series of economic and, in some cases, military aid programmes for French Indo-China, Indonesia, the Philippines, Korea, and Japan in an effort to expedite economic recovery and stability in the Far East and South East Asia, the "New York Times" reported today.

"These programmes are in various stages of development, some of them having been approved by the White House, others still at the pick-and-shovel level in the State Department, but in some they are designed as the positive side of the President's decision against any military or naval intervention in Formosa" the paper said.

"It is emphasised in official quarters that the administration is not planning an Asiatic recovery programme similar to the European recovery programme".

The "New York Times" said that the Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs, Mr. W. Walton Butterworth, was going to Bangkok for a meeting with Dr. Philip Jessup, United States Ambassador at Large, and United States diplomatic representatives in South-East Asia next month.

After that meeting, some additional effort would be made to define American policy in South-East Asia.

Kashmir Royal Zenana Articles Auctioned

JAMMU, January 6, (PTI.)- Souvenir hunters are now buying off the remnants of the last splendour of the legendary "royal zenana" of Kashmir's ruling family.

Under orders of the present Maharaja, the "royal zenana's" articles like pearl necklaces, luxurious cushions, finely embroidered royal costumes, and artistic ancient earthenware are being publicly auctioned in the court yard of the Old Palace.

Every available article in the zenana has been lifted from dust-covered shelves and moth-eaten cupboards for sale which is expected to bring lakhs of rupees. A jeweller from Jammu paid Rs. 2,000 for a 100-year old "elephant throne" which was made by Maharaja Gulab Singh, the founder of Kashmir.

DON'T DEPEND ON GOVT. HELP

Assam Governor's Address

NORTH LAKHIMPUR (Assam), Jan. 7 (PTI)—Mr. Sri Prakasa, Governor of Assam, urged people to practice self-help first. Governmental help will then follow, he assured his audience.

The Governor of Assam, now on a tour of North Lakhimpur addressed two gatherings on his way for Texpur. He arrived here this afternoon.

He told a big meeting at Sootea Basic Training School, which he visited this morning, that people should work unitedly and strenuously to keep "our hard-won" freedom. This, he said, was not posible unless everyone worked honestly and efficiently. They should not depend on Government for everything. People should help themselves first and then Government help would automatically follow, he added.

Bringing Rival Groups Together In Madhya Bharat

INDORE, Jan. 6 (P.T.I.): The Formula-Finding Commitee appointed by the informal meeting of the leading Congressmen of Madhya Bharat on December 31, to formulate terms of agreement between the two rival groups in the Madhya Bharat Provincial Congress Committee, will hold its first meeting on Sunday, January 8, at Shujalpur, home town of Pandit Liladhar Joshi, former Premier of Madhya Bharat and one of the members of the Committee.

N.Y. Times Lauds Nehru's Stand On Hindu Code Bill

NEW YORK, The "New York Times" editors have called Prime Minister Pandit Nehru's stand on the Hindu Code Bill both "right and courageous", and say the legislation will provide the necessary legal basis for social and personal reforms. The editorial said, in full:

"India's Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru, is both right and courageous in putting his government solidly behind the so-called 'reform bill' and in declaring that he is ready to take this issue to the country. The body of thought that Pandit Nehru represents has for years taken the position that India's government must be secular. It has resisted the idea of its representing one religious community and has denied repeatedly that it is or wants to be 'communal' in character.

"The 'reform bill' is a recodification of some of the aspects of the essentially Hindu, that is religious, law. Of chief importance are the provisions that relate directly or indirectly to the status of women, especially in matters of marriage, divorce and inheritance. These phases of the older law represent points at which disability has been suffered by reason of caste and sex. The object of the reform is to remove any such disability and to give the new state an egalitarian as well as secular character. Manifestly this is the type of change that could be brought about only by Indians themselves.

"Pandit Nehru and his associates will face something of the problems of enforcement and observation, regardless of how rigorously the reform may be drafted. It will be the 'law of the land' only when it is honoured uniformly as part of the norm of social behaviour. This will take time and evolutionary change. The Prime Minister recognizes this, just as he recognized some of the collateral issues when he pushed for the ban on untouchability in the draft of the constitution. The social and personal changes, however, require a firm basis in legality. There can be no ignoring of the principles at stake, and the government must be in a declared position. That position has been taken and is expressed in the proposed legislation. The momentary demonstrations against the government will certainly not influence or intimidate the proponents of the reform."—USIS.

MOHOTA BLAMES GOVERNMENT

NAGPUR, Jan. 7, (PTI): The Chairman of the C.P. and Berar Millowners' Association, Seth Mathurdas Mohota, said at a press conference here today that "so long as the Government are unable to effectively control prices and supply of cotton and the mills are compelled to purchase 'Kapas' or cotton at prevailing market rates, ceiling prices for cloth and yarn should immediately be adjusted on the basis of these prices for cotton".

Mr. Mohota said that control over the prices of lint cotton without any control over the prices of 'Kapas' was mainly responsible for "this sorry state of affairs". Apart from not fixing any ceiling prices for 'Kapas', he added no other effective measures had been taken by Government to ensure that mills got supplies of cotton at or within the ceilings.

PLIGHT OF C.P.

Regarding the zonal system of distribution recently introduced, Mr. Mohota said that the fixation of quotas and zones had "led to a scramble for cotton" While the estimated crop in C.P. might not exceed three and a half lakhs of bales, he said, the Government were reported to have proceeded to fix quotas on the basis of an estimated 4,90,000 bales. An initial quota of 240,000 bales was also reported to have been given to the various mills in India, including the C.P. mills. This, he said, had resulted in the up-country mills, who had all the advantages in the market, "over-bidding against each other", while the provincial mills found it impossible to purchase 'Kapas'.

Indo-Pak Trade Deadlock To End Soon?

NEW DELHI, Jan. 7, (PTI): The Indo-Pakistan trade deadlock is not expected to continue for long in view of Pakistan's adverse trade balance generally in the opinion of economists here.

According to figures available here, Pakistan's trade for November, 1949, with the United Kingdom alone, with which both the Dominions had maximum trade, showed an adverse balance of £1,148,000. Her imports from U.K. during the month amounted to £2,018,000 while exports totalled only £870,000.

Pakistan imported: Cotton yarn and manufactures £357,000, Woollen yarn and manufactures £45,000, Iron and steel £217,000, Non-ferrous metals £119,000, Chemicals, drugs, etc., £179,000, Vehicles £440,000, Electricals £155,000, Machinery electrical £388,000, Machinery (other sorts) £15,000, Prime movers £53,000 and textile machinery £50,000.

Her exports included: Raw jute £220,000, Cotton, raw and Raw jute £220,000, Cotton, raw and waste £42,000, Raw wool £115,000, Hides and Skins £7,000 and Tea £486,000.

Do Not Ignore Villages

SIR RAMASWAMY IYER'S PLEA

CALICUT, Jan. 7. (PTI): Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer deprecated the concentration of industries in towns and the resulting congestion.

Inaugurating the annual general meeting of the Malabar Produce Merchants Association here yesterday, Sir C. P. said India which was a country of villages and industries should be spaced out throughout the country and the villager, while given power to run cottage industries and other facilities, should also be given all the amenities of town life. In this respect he thought they could take a lesson from modern countries like Switzerland, Sweden and Norway.

According to Sir Ramaswamy Iyer, the immediate needs of India were food, clothing and machine tools. The weakest point in the matter of cultivation was that the surface soil in vast areas in this country was washed away annually and became barren. Added to this, methods of cultivation were poor, and consequently the fertility of the soil had decreased. Instead of building huge irrigation projects and dams he said, they could concentrate their attention to small reserviors to impound all available water and make the best use of it.

In the matter of clothing Sir C. P. said India produced a certain amount of cotton and some of the textiles were exported to earn money for our other needs. But with importing countries becoming independent of cotton with the discovery of rayon and nylon India should pay more attention in the matter of research for the purpose of being at least on a par with other countries.

Next to food and clothing the immediate necessity was the machine tool industry, Sir Ramaswamy Iyer said. This had become all the more important after devaluation as India depended on dollar areas for her requirements in this regard. He felt certain that such an industry could be built up in a short period just as Japan did in four years and Germany in five years with American aid.

Sir Ramaswami Iyer thought that the copra and cocoanut of the west coast might be recognised as small scale industry or Government might devise measures for building it on a co-operative basis. He did not believe in state ownership but Government could finance such co-operative enterprise.

Elephants Can Save Dollars

PATNA, Jan. 6. (PTI) Mr. G. S. Pandey, Assistant Director of Agriculture and Cane Development Officer, Government of Bihar, today suggested that utilisation of elephants for farming would be a "better propositnon than introduction of mechanised farming with the help of tractors"

Mr. Pandey, who had been to New Zealand and Australia for three years to study mixed farming under mechanised conditions in a press interview said that elephants had been actually utilised for farming in some parts of South Africa and found profitable. The use of elephants for farming, he said, would also save dollar which would otherwise be spent on importing tractors from abroad

DO NOT INCREASE TRANSPORT FARES

Bassein Citizens' Resolution

(From Our Correspondent)

VILLE PARLE, Jan. 7.

The operators of the Bassein Transport Service Companies have again applied to the Regional Transport Authority, Konkan Division, for sanction to increase bus fare from nine pies to twelve pies a mile. Their last attempt was foiled by the intervention of Government who ordered the companies to maintain the existing rates about five months ago.

A public meeting under the auspices of the Taluka Congress Committee and the Agashi Passengers' Association was held early this week under the chairmanship of Dr. Parulekar to convey to the R.T.O. and government their view-point with regard to the proposed increase in fares.

A resolution was adopted requesting the R.T.O. to fix a rate of eight pies a mile and urging him to move Government to introduce State transport service in the Bassein taluka to relieve the hardships of several thousands of passengers who have to use old and antiquated motor vehicles of private operators who hold a monopoly of road transport in this area.

If it was found impossible to run a State service in the immediate future, the meeting asked Government to invite tenders from other operators who are prepared to run the service at a more economical rate.

INDIA'S COASTAL TRADE

Plea To Cancel British Shippers' Licences

CALCUTTA, Jan. 7. (PTI): The two-day Conference of Indian Shipping Companies held in Delhi this week recommended to the Government of India to take steps to transfer the greater share of the Indian coastal trade from British to Indian companies, it was learnt here today.

The Conference is reported to have suggested that, in order to achieve this end, the Controller of Indian Shipping should issue no new licences to British ships to operate on the Indian coast, and should in fact cancel the existing licences of some of the British ships.

British shipping companies at present control 60 per cent. of the coastal trade, and this will be sought to be reduced to ten, or at the most fifteen per cent.

The Conference also suggested that the present method of issuing licences for specified number of ships should be revised and hereafter licences should be issued for specifically named ships.

Major Port Authorities' Conference

MADRAS, Jan. 7 (PTI): The three-day conference of major port authorities began here this afternoon under the chairmanship of Mr. N. Gopalaswamy Ayangar, Minister for Railways and Transport. The Conference, the second of its kind—the first was held last year in Bombay—is convened to facilitate exchange of views and information between the Chairmen of Major Port Authorities on common problems of port administration and development, namely, schemes of labour welfare, decasualisation of labour.

The Conference reviewed the action taken on the recommendations of the Bombay Conference last year in respect of various problems affecting port administration. It also discussed proposals to amend the existing port legislation with a view to removing anomalies noticed in the day-to-day working of the various port acts and introducing a measure of uniformity and central control.

Sir Percy Sillitoe Back From S. Africa

SOUTHAMPTON, Jan. 7, (PTI-Reuter): The ear office's "mystery man" Sir Percy Sillitoe, returned with sealed lips today from a six-week visit to Africa, where it is believed, he has been investigating underground Communism.

Sir Percy, generally supposed to be chief of M. I. five, the War Office Intelligence Department, would not reveal any details of his talks in South Africa when he disembarked from the liner "Stirling Castle".

Bigger Import Of Essential Goods Likely To Be Allowed

COMMERCE MINISTER'S STATEMENT AT ADVISORY COUNCIL MEETING

NEW DELHI, Jan. 7 (PTI.)

THE Commerce Minister, Mr. K. C. Neogy announced today that it would be possible for the Government to provide to a somewhat greater extent for the import of essential industrial raw materials like non-ferrous metals, raw cotton and raw wool in the first half of the current year.

Addressing the Import Advisory Council today the Commerce Minister said the desire of the Government was to provide reasonably adequately for all the country's requirements of machinery and industrial raw materials and to make greater provision for essential consumer goods.

Asserting that the "Government are ensuring continuity of policy" for the period January-June 1950, the Commerce Minister said that certain essential items like caustic sode and soda ash were not licensed during July-December 1949 having regard to the stocks available in the country.

Reviewing the trade balance with particular reference to the sterling balance settlements, and devaluation Mr. Neogy said that as a result of the planning of conservative import policy, the very substantial deficits in trade balances which prevailed in the first part of 1949 had progressively been reduced and during November even reversed.

NET IMPROVEMENT

During November exports fortunately showed such an improvement that in the net effect, India had a favourable balance of trade with the whole world. Even though the November level of exports might not be maintained, it could be expected that the post-devaluation level of exports would be higher than that of the period July-September 1949.

Speaking about the posible trade trend, Mr. Neogy said "as the licences issued during October-December 1949 and part of licences of January-June 1950 became effective, we may well expect larger imports but it is expected that the total expenditure on imports etc will not exceed our resources taking into account the sterling release as agreed to under the Sterling Balance Agreement of July 1949.

The balance of payments for the first six months of this period also reveals that we have kept well within the permissible rate of withdrawal of sterling. While this justifies an increase in provision that can be made for various essential commodities during the January-June 1950 period, it does not justify any general liberalisation of imports."

Turning to the principal basis of overall import policy of the Government, the Commerce Minister said "the basis remains that the mport programme must be limited to what can be financed within our resources and that it should provide adequately or at least to a reasonable extent for capital goods and other machinery and raw materials for industry as also for essential consumer goods like drugs not available from indigenuous production.

PUBLIC APPROVAL

Mr. Neogy said that the policy had the general approval of the public whatever the comments and suggestions on individual details might be.

Dealing with the complaints about "concesional licences" and grant of licences against firm commitments before the cancellation of OGL 15, Mr. Neogy said that the main reason for the cancellation of Open General Licence was the shortage of foreign exchange. Government could not, therefore, be expected to issue licences upto 100 per cent of all firm commitments made.

"Government, however, have in respect of OGL 15 items gone as far as they could to honour firm commitments even if they were not covered by letters of credit and it is only in respect of one or two items like old newspaper and cotton piecegoods that Government have not found it possible to licence even a fraction of the firm commitments not covered by letters of credit", he explained.

Justifying the levy of a fee for application of licences, Mr. Neogy said, 'it is Government's intention to review the position before the end of the January-June 1950 period to see if any modification are necesary in the scale of fees. During this period, the present import and export control act will expire and it will be necessary for Government to introduce fresh legislation for continuing import control.

Considering the large number of individual complaints on details and after making allowances for the special difficulties which stood in the way of speedy licensing during July-December 1949 it would be conceded that there has been progressive systematisation and improvement of import control administration.

The Commerce Minister disclosed that the task of licensing of non-ferrous metals had been taken over from the Ministry of Industry and from this month the Commerce Minister would take over the licensing of uncontrolled categories of iron and steel manufactures. The allocation for non-ferrous metals for January-June 1950 was being increased and he hoped that the position would be appreciably better during this half year.

The Minister then invited discussion on the general import policy.

IMPORT POLICY

After the Commerce Minister's speech, the Import Advisory Council oegan a general discussion on import policy.

It is understood that Government's policy was generally regarded as sound in principle. The point was made that the improved foreign exchange position could only permit a more liberal provision for the half-year January-June, 1950, in the matter of the import of industrial raw materials than in the last half year but there was no room for general liberalisation of import of consumer goods.

An important suggestion asked for a review to be made of the results of the import of capital goods in the past three years and the contribution such goods had made to increased production.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON MARCH

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.

Previous Closing	30.82
Today's Opening	30.88
Difference	+6
Today's Closing	30.93
Difference	+11

LAST AUOTATIONS

BOMBAY, Jan. 7.

	Rs.	as.
Silver Forward	175	0
Gold Forward	113	4
Silver Bullion	174	8
Silver Mint	175	0
Gold Ready	113	8
Sovereign	75	8

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.

New York Stock Exchange opening prices:—

Anaconda Copper Mining dol. 30-3/4.

General Motors dol. 71-7/8.

United States Steel Common unquoted.

Do. Preference unquoted.

PAK BANS MOVEMENT OF TEA

'Financial Times' Report

LONDON, January 6, (PTI-Reuter): The London "Financial Times" reported the complete stoppage of the movement of tea from producing areas to Calcutta as a result of the ban by the Pakistan Government on the transportation of foreign goods through its territories.

The report said that according to Calcutta advices reaching London tea circles, the ban also meant that fertilisers and stores were unable to reach the tea districts.

"Talks between the Indian and Pakistan Governments are understood to be going on to try to reach an amicable settlement.

"Failure to do so in the near future however, would almost certainly mean that Calcutta tea auctions would have to be temporarily suspended.

"Available supplies for sale are currently estimated at 200,000 chests, sufficient for only five to six weeks," the report added.

CENTRAL CONTROL FAVOURED

State-Owned Schemes

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Indian Merchants Chamber, Bombay, has favoured the suggestion that State-owned and State-subsidised inventions should be invested in a Central authority.

Replying to the questionnaire of the recently set up Patents Enquiry Committee, the Chamber's Secretary, Mr. A. C. Ramalingam, stated: "The Government of India are taking a good deal of interest in scientific research. A number of schemes for the utilisation of the results of research has been got ready by the Board of Scientific and Industrial research. All these schemes should vest in a central trust and the terms and conditions governing the utilisation of such rights should be standardised.

The Secretary said no further time should be lost in India joining the International Convention for Protection of Industrial Property, since, so long as she did not join the convention, owners applying for patents or for registration of licence in this country would not enjoy the rights of priority to which such applicants in countries which were menbers of the Convention were legally entitled.

The Chamber agreed with the Bombay Millowners' Association in the view that the registration of designs should be made the subject of a separate self-contained legislation and that the administration of the law relating to designs should be made the subject of a separate self-contained legislation and that the administration of the lay relating to designs should be entrusted to the Register of Trade Marks with Headquarters in Bombay.

SCHOOL GIRLS' CAMP

In pursuance of the Government scheme to hold holiday camps for school children and teachers, about twenty miles from Bombay, in Sasawane in the Kolaba District, an educational camp was organized from the 26th to 30th December last. by the Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Western Division for girls and twenty miles from Bombay, in Bombay, on the premises of the Training College for Women, started by Government last June.

It is reported that the came was a great success as an educational camp, for self-help, observation of nature, social contacts, and community life, along with simple and healthy enjoyment through games and entertainments, constituted the daily programme.

One hundred twenty girls and 15 teachers from five leading schools in Bombay collected together. Four batches were formed at the camp, each batch containing girls from each of the five schools and the Training College, with two or three teachers to supervise. Competitions were held in sports, manuscript magazines, collection and exhibition of curios, tidiness at the camp, diaries and entertainments. The competitions having been arranged among three batches, a very close tie was formed among girls of all the schools, and between teachers and girls, that had assembled. To add to the informative side, talks on interesting subjects were given by teachers and some of the officers in charge, and some educational films, too, were shown. Hoisting the National Flag, and morning and evening prayers kept up a spiritual atmosphere.

GENERALISED THEORY OF GRAVITATION

U. S. Scientist's Claim

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (UPI)—A young professor of English at Worcester Junior College, Massachusetts, Mr. William Graves, who had dabbled in science for years, today staked a claim to a great new discovery announced to the world by Professor Albert Einstein, of Relativity fame.

The ailing 70-year old scientist yesterday gave the world a "generalised theory of gravitation", and proclaimed that it was his greatest achievement.

He said that he had spent twenty years in developing the formula.

M. Graves declared today: "I have worked for 15 years to develop the equation on which Einstein's theory is based. It is my material and I hate to let it go.

"I discussed it with Einstein in 1942 and regard it as very unlikely that there has been any coincidence.

"His work is undoubtedly on my equations."

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

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Marriage proposals (Hindoos) invited. Unmarried Brahmin Graduate Girl, 23, Accommodation arranged. Write Box No. 1487 "Bombay Chronicle"

SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted a qualified Lady Doctor and a Midwife experienced in Maternity. State qualifications and minimum pay acceptable upto 20 January 1950. Guru Datta Khanna, B.A., LL.B., 18A, New Mondi, Muzaffarnagar U.P. (6761)

Membership (M.I.S.E.) Associate Membership (A.M.I.S.E) open to Scientists and Engineers in responsible position. Apply Secretary, India Society of Engineers, 12 Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta. 1408

BOOKS & MAGAZINES

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PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE

TENDERS FOR CEMENT TRANSPORT

TENDERS are invited for clearing, handling and transport to godowns of the Advertiser's cement received in Bombay either by steamer, craft or rail. Quotations should be per ton broken down into different items such as clearing, landing, loading, unloading, transport, stacking etc. The godowns are situated at (1) Colaba, (2) Grant Road, (3) Carnac Bunder, (4) Bhuleshwar, (5) Round Temple, (6) Suburbs upto Bandra and Kurla.

Full details of previous experience, resources, etc., should be given in the tenders with references. A deposit of Rs. 10,000/- cash or Govt. paper will be required from the successful tenderer.

Advertiser does not bind himself to accept lowest or any other tender. Tenders should reach the Advertiser on or before 15th January 1950. No tender forms supplied.

Apply Box No. 6771 "Bombay Chronicle".

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

CENTRAL PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED by the undersigned for enlistment as Electrical Contractors in the following categories, in the C. P. W. D.:—

CLASS I—Qualified to tender upto any amount

CLASS II—Qualified to tender for works not exceeding Rs. 25,000/-.

CLASS III—Qualified to tender for works not exceeding Rs. 5,000/-.

Contractors already on the list of the C. P. W. D. should also apply for fresh enlishment. It is proposed to cancel the existing list of contractors as soon as selection is made under the new rules.

The contractors who want enlistment in Class III should apply to the Electrical Engineer or the Superintending Engineer under whom they want to work.

Revised rules and application forms can be had from the office of the undersigned on payment of rupee one by money order Postal order or in cash

The application for enlistment should be made within a month of the issue of this notice

B. S. PURI
Chief Engineer.
3818

Faith In Akhand Hindustan Reiterated

SABHA CHIEF REPLIES TO NEHRU'S CRITICISM

NAGPUR, Jan. 7 (PTI): Dr. N. B. Khare, President of the Akhil Bharat Hindu Mahasabha, said here today that he saw "no conflict" between the utterances made by the Prime Minister and the Deputy Prime Minister at Nagpur and Bombay respectively during the week and the ideal of the Mahasabha, namely, reunion of India and Pakistan.

In a statement in reply to criticisms of the Hindu Mahasabha's policy made by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Dr. Khare said that according to the Deputy Prime Minister, "the mounting differences of opinion between India and Pakistan are capable of provoking a war. This is too true as an economic war is at present going on. It is not unlikely that without any ambition on the part of the Deputy Prime Minister, his worst fears may be realised and a war is forced upon India by Pakistan."

Dr. Khare added, "what will happen then? The war will be won, resulting in annexation at the worst or reunion in the least. His (Sardar Patel's) round condemnation of the Hindu Mahasabha's suggestion of reunity between India and Pakistan, as foolish and dangerous, is therefore futile and inconsistent".

Dr. Khare said that the Hindu Mahasabha had "always cherished the ideal of Akhand Bharat or Akhand Hindustan. It has never forsaken its ideals like the Congress and agreed to partition and Pakistan. At its recent session held at Calcutta, the Hindu Mahasabha has done nothing new. It has reiterated its faith in Akhand Hindustan and in a resolution has demanded repudiation of the Pakistan Pact and suggested reunion of India and Pakistan for the benefit and strength of both."

WEATHER, 'QUAKE AND FIRE-PROOF HOUSE

FISCAL COMMISSION MEETS

MADRAS, Jan. 7 (PTI): The Fiscal Commission appointed by the Ministry of Commerce, Government of India commenced its tree-day discussions.

The Commission held discussions with the Premier, the Finance Minister, the Minister for Industries, the Minister for agriculture and the Rural Development Minister, Madras. The problem of capital formation in the province, the development of depressed areas and the role of provincial Governments in the development of industries which were given protection under the acts of the Central Legislature were the chief subjects discussed.

The Central Government, it was suggested, should assume a special responsibility for the development of depressed areas in the country, taking legislative powers to plan their development if considered necessary. It was also pointed out that Provincial administrative or taxation policy should not directly or indirectly run counter to the Central policy regarding the protection of industries at a minimum of cost to consumers.

The other bodies, which tendered evidence before the commission, were the Madras chamber of commerce and the Andhra, the Hindusthan and the Tamil chambers of commerce. The commission also heard representatives of the department of economics Madras university.

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for supply of following equipment for Steam Power Station at Utran (near Surat):

1. Railway turn-tables.
2. Portable Coal conveyor.
3. Diesel Shunting Locomotive.
4. Telephone exchange and equipment.
5. Fire extinguishers.
6. Laboratory equipment.

Those interested can get technical details for the exact requirement on request from the undersigned.

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FOR SALE

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Bombay Firm's Achievement

BOMBAY, Jan. 6, (PTI): An earthquake, fire and weather resisting and warm-proof 'thermo-plast house", claimed to be the first of its kind in the world, has bee: set up in Bombay by a local firm.

The House, made of "oxy-chloride", was built in 14 days without the aid of any complicated machinery, skilled labour or heating process and needed no deep digging into the earth for laying the foundation stone. The foundation of this house consists of a one-foot high plinth set on the ground. Besides oxy-chloride, the only material used is some timber and nails and the men employed consisted of masons and carpenters. It cost Rs. 5,500 and covers 500 square feet floor space and is 10 feet high.

Mr. Fatah, managing director of the firm told the press today: "oxy-chloride, found in abundance in India, has so far been used mainly for flooring the coaches of the railways but my recent experiments have showed that full houses, with two or three stories can be built out of this material "

Detailing the advantages of this type of house, Mr. Fatah said: "this costs 30 per cent less than the cement and brick one. It is made of "oxy-chloride" which is a bad conductor of heat and therefore keeps the house at an even temperature. It needs no annual repairs or white-washing and above all, it can be built in a matter of days and all the requisite materials are freely available in India The house could be built in any design or shape"

Mr. Fatah said that besides India, which had the largest deposits of oxy-chloride, Greece was the only other country which had this material. Both these countries, he said, exported oxy-chloride to Europe and the United States of America where it was used for flooring purposes and stucco

Mr. Fatah is leaving for Delhi this week-end to acquaint the Government of India with this new type of house construction

SYDNEY WATERSIDE WORKERS' STRIKE

Port Activity Paralysed

SYDNEY Jan. 7 (PTI-Reuter): A complete strike of Sydney's 6,000 waterside workers yesternight paralysed port activity, tied up 51 foreign and interstate ships and threatened to spread generally to the whole Australian coastline.

Workers were protesting against the employment of men not members of the waterside workers federation as first aid officers on overseas vessels.

IN AID OF POOR STUDENTS

Variety Entertainment

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Students' Aid Committee of Ismail Yusuf College, Jogeshwari will be staging a variety entertainment in aid of the Poor Students' Fund on Sunday, January 15, at 5 p.m. in the College Hall.

The programme includes classical and folk dances by Miss Ratty Bhappo and Miss Mohile, songs by Mr. G. M. Durani, Miss Rao and magic performance by the well-known Mr. Hamid Sayani and other popular artistes.

The College amateurs will be staging one act English play—"The Bishop's Candle-sticks", a short farce in Hindi and one act play in Urdu, and a Gypsy Dance. The Gujarati Sahitya Mandal of the College will be giving two very popular items—a Garba and a Gope Dance.

Patrons are requested to extend their usual encouragement by donating generously and gracing the occasion by their presence.

Seth Ibrahim Haji Habib has kindly consented to preside.

No Declaration Of Stocks Needed

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Regarding the submission of stock declaration returns by dealers as required under clause 16 of the Bombay Cotton Cloth Dealers Licensing Order 1949, the Government of Bombay has decided that retail distributors and special retail distributors are no longer required to submit stock declarations in respect of cloth held by them, which is in loose condition.

No Untoward Incident Happened: Report False

BOMBAY Saturday.

Mr. M. Y. Nurie, Vice-President, B.P.C.C. has issued the following statement:—

A section of the Press seems to have given a very misleading report concerning the procession taken out on January 2, 1950 in connection with the birthday of Prophet Mohammed. The report in itself is scurrilous and mischievous in character and I feel, it should be contradicted in the larger interests of the public.

There was no untoward incident at all. No slogans were raised against India, nor were any Gandhi caps burnt by any member of the procession or on its way. In fact, the Muslims had displayed their love and loyalty to the Indian Union by decorating their premises and lanes and by hoisting Indian Union flags prominently.

Lady Elmhirst Opens RIAF Handicrafts Exhibition

JODHPUR, Jan. 7: Lady Elmhirst, who accompanied her husband, Air Marshal Sir Thomas Elmhirst, C-in-C, RIAF, on his annual inspection of No. 2 Air Force Academy, opened an exhibition of handicrafts in aid of the RIAF child welfare and maternity clinic, here yesterday.

BUSINESSMAN ARRESTED

Imported Spirit Mixture Without Licence

BOMBAY, Saturday.

For importing spirit-mixture without a licence, Akberali Huseinali Mirani, a Khoja businessman of the city, was arrested by Sub-Inspector R. D. Patel of the Railway Preventive Section on Friday

Applying for bail of the arrested man, before Mr. T. S. Vyas, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Court, the police stated that a parcel of 955 bottles labelled "Witch Hazal" had arrived from Muzaffarpur. It bore the name of the accused. When the latter went to take delivery of it at the Dadar Railway Station (G.I.P.), it was opened by the railway police. On examination, it was found that all the bottles contained spirit mixture and not any ointment as indicated by the labels. The police added that the spirit-mixture was collectively valued at Rs. 8,000.

Akberali was ordered to be enlarged on bail, pending further investigations.

'AFRICAN ELEPHANT NEVER FORGETS'

NIGERIAN LEADERS' UNITED FRONT FOR LIBERATION

Special To "The Bombay Chronicle Weekly"

NIGERIA has a population of 22,000,000 of whom only about 2000 are white, produces palm oil, cocoa groundnuts, bananas, rubber, gold, tin, columbian and coal. In 1899 the Royal Niger Company surrendered its charter to the British Crown, and on January 1st 1900, the "Protectorate' of Northern Nigeria came into being. In February, 1906, Lagos and Southern Nigeria were united into the colony of Southern Nigeria On January 1st 1914 the two Nigerias were United with Lagos (population 176,000) as the capital. There are about 9,000 soldiers, plus police, to "maintain order" officered by 600 Europeans.

There were shootings in Nigeria in mid-1947 when employees of the United Africa Company (a Unilever's subsidiary) struck for higher wages. (They were then receiving just over 1 1|2 d. an hour for a ten-hour day). Last year, six Nigerian youths, Oged Macaulay, Tony Enahoro, Fred Anyiam, Ebbi Mallam, Abdallah and Osita Agwunna, were sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from 18 months to 3 1|2 years for uttering seditious words against the Crown and the Nigerian Government.

The average income of a Nigerian family is estimated at £15 a year. The striking miners at Enegu, where the first shootings occurred, were members of the Nigerian Miners' Union affiliated to the Federation of Labour, Araroni Street, Lagos, Nigeria. They were demanding an increase to 5|4d. A day. The mines at Enegu are nationalised; and the Nigerian Government gives these reasons for opposing the miners' wage claims: (1) It would make the coal 2s. 6d. a ton dearer. (2) It would make electricity dearer. (3) Coal exports would slump because countries could then get cheaper coal from South Africa. These arguments do not impress the miners, because (1) They do not have a chance to burn coal any way, but must be content with firewood. (2) Electricity is unknown in their shacks. (3) The profits from exports go to the Government not them.

In the shootings at Enegu, eighteen miners were kkilled, 31 others injured according to the official statement issued by the Nigerian Government. The British Parliament was told the police suffered no casualties. But the "Manchester Guardian" claims calmly: "One cannot see that the police have done more than defend themselves against attack". An opposing view comes from the Communist 'Daily Worker": "These Nigerian massacres are of one piece with the Gold Coast shooting last year and the Uganda massacres of last spring. 'Shoot' 'em down' is no longer the slogan of Colonel blimp, but of Labour Colonial Policy." While the Communist Party Congress called for the dismissal of the responsible authorities, the granting of the Enegu Miners' demands, and the holding of elections for a Nigerian Constituent Assembly.

The Hand Of Moscow

The usual suggestion: "The Reds must be behind it!" has, of course, been made. The 'Daily Mail' comments on the tour of Africa now being undertaken by Sir Percy Sillitoe, head of the British Military Secret Police, "M.I.5.": "For the job of counter-espionage in Africa Sir Percy has been forming a secret political police force. It will keep on eye on the whole of the central belt of Africa. In particular, the undercover men must protect the new military road now joining the east coast of Africa with the groundnuts scheme, but destined to link East and West Africa across the Central African jungles. The road will be used to open up the whole area for air bases and other defence measures"

Unfortunately for the advocates of the "hand of Moscow" theory, the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Creech Jones, admitted in the Commons: "I know of no evidence that these troubles have been fermented from outside."

Sir John MacPherson, aged 51, has been Governor of Nigeria for 18 months. His previous job was as a member of the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission. When he left it for Nigeria, he is reported to have said: "Thank goodness, no more fancy jobs. At last something tough". He has taken swift action. "There is a press censorship on papers published in the eastern provinces", the "Daily Express" special correspondent. John Redfern cables: "Powers have been taken to detain known troublemakers.. The Government can evacuate riot areas compulsorily, but have not had the need to do so, although a few carloads of Europeans moved willingly enough from Aba.." Noel Monks reports to the 'Daily mail': "The plane in which I flew here from Accra today had to queue up over the jungle airfield while airaft loaded with police from the disturbed areas upcountry were landed. But although the police are coming home, there is an air of sullen resentment everywhere here". "The anti-British press in the east of Nigeria which for a week has been inflaming passions is now under rigid censorship. A curfew has been imposed and the police given special powers of arrest." "The Daily Mirror" confirmed, Mass meetings called in Lagos and Ibadan were banned.

The "Daily Mirror" correspondent added: "With African political and labour organisations sinking their differences into a United Front to demand the trial of those responsible for the Enegu shooting, further riots are possible".

This is the recently formed National Emergency Committee, president of which is Dr. Akinola Maja of Lagos. It embraces sections of the Nigerian Youth Movement and the National Council of Nigeria and the Cambroons, led by Dr. Namdi Azikiew. If this United body manages to establish itself, it may well be the most important result of the incident, and of great significance to the future of West Africa.

African Elephant Never Forgets

Dr. Azikiwe, himself a member of the Legislative Council of Nigeria, writes—in a letter to the "Economist" "The leaders of India, Ceylon and Burma were described in the British Press as 'naked Fakirs', 'jail birds', 'irresponsible agitators', etc. Today they are being enfeted by British Royalty. Now Malayan nationalists are being described as 'bandits' and Nigerian nationalists are labelled 'extremists' and 'Communists'. We should not be expected to anticipate any friendly and sympathetic attitude towards our nationalist aspirations from the British Press. Do not make the mistake of thinking that African leaders, like Nehru, will forget these bitter humiliations. The African elephant never forgets".

According to official circles, the "trouble" in Nigeria has "died down" and all is calm.

A different story, however, is told by a cable sent to London from Nigeria, on November 30. This cable, signed by 176 undergraduates of Ibadan University College—the only university college in Nigeria, with accommodation for 240 students—declares: "Growing unrest throughout Nigeria over Enegu massacre. Police state maintained by Government. Conditions worsening day by day. No. confidence in Government throughout country".

"NOT FOR A BLACK BABY!"

The Dulwich Labour Party have taken up the complaint of Mrs. Marjorie Kellman, 25-year-old wife of a Jamaican ex-R.A.F. tailor. Mrs. Kellman went into a shop in Northcross Road, East Dulwich, to purchase a white fur coat, for her 13-months-old daughter Lorraine—and the shopkeeper told her "You're not getting it—none of my clothes are for black children, so clear out."

Mrs. Kellman was born in Southwark, and has lived in London all her life.

TIE-UP BETWEEN HEALTH AND DOLLARS

★

(Continued From page 10)

toward solving these problems. It would cover 85 per cent of the population, and would give them medical and dental treatment, up to sixty days' hospital care, laboratory and X—ray service, medicines, eye-glasses, and special appliances. It has serious omissions—tubercular patients, for instance, are specifically omitted. But although not nearly so all-embracing as the British scheme, it is modelled on roughly similar lines.

Its proposals make sense—but not to some people. Particularly opposed to any such State interference with private enterprise are the 29 huge patent-medicine corporations, who do many millions of dollars' worth of business a year, selling "cheap" medicines to people who cannot afford proper advice. Lamentably, the patent medicine boys' squeals have been echoed by many leading physicians, notably bosses of the American Medical Association, which has distributed 55 million pamphlets and leaflets attacking the plan. Even in the A.M.A., however, thousands of the ordinary rank-and-file doctors, particularly those whose practices lie in working-class Communities, reject their leaders' rampage. Around 30,000 members have so far refused to pay the 25 dollars which A.M.A. has levied to finance its campaign.

From half to two-thirds of deaths in childbirth in the U.S.A. today could be avoided, "if standard medical services were available", says Carl Malberg, former Chief Investigator of the Senate Sub-Committee on War-time Health and Education, in his post-war book, '140 MILLION PATIENTS'. No less than 325,000 citizens die yearly through lack of proper medical attention. Wealthy Uncle Sam has the money and facilities to end this disgrace. There is no excuse for either State or doctors failing to act in such a situation. Death certificates may say those 325,000 died from natural causes. But in my view—they were executed; and vested interests wielded the axe.

FORECAST ABOUT 1950

Simply send us a post card with the name of any flower together with your name and address and we will send you for Rs. 1/4/- postage extra, detailed account of your forthcoming 12 months showing among other things, profit and lose in business, promotion, transfer in service, birth, marriage, happiness and bodily ailments and directions will be sent to safeguard yourself from the evil influence of the stars. A trial will convince you of the accuracy of prophecies

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City Markets

Share Bazar

BOMBAY, Jan. 7.

The Bombay Stock Exchange was officially closed today. The market sentiment remains bullish with prospects of a good rise in Bombay Dyeings. Tata Steel Dfds. were quoted at Rs. 1652/8.

GOLD AND SILVER

BOMBAY, Jan. 7.

The local bullion market was firm on active buying by professional bull operators. The market is now manipulated and short sales are considered risky.

Forward silver opened at Rs. 174/8 and advanced at Rs. 175/4. Ready silver was quoted at Rs. 174/12. Forward gold opened at Rs. 112/12 and improved at Rs. 113/4. Ready gold was quoted at Rs 113/4 and sovereigns were placed at Rs. 75/4.

Final quotations were as under:—

	Rs.	as.	p.
Ready Silver	174	6	0
Maha dely.	174	14	0
Ready Gold	113	6	0
Maha dely.	113	4	0

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, January 7.

The local produce market was firm today on active buying by offices and mills. Groundnut prices moved up rapidly. Madras Bombay were quoted at Rs 38/7 and Madras Goa were placed at Rs. 37/3 Quotations were as under:

GROUNDNUTS—			
Quality Receipts	39	0	0
Bold Ready	38	0	0
Bold January	36	8	0
Oil Bombay Mills	20	14	0
Oil Up-country Mills	20	8	0
Oil January	20	12	0
Oil February	21	4	0
LINSEED—			
Indore	35	6	0
Bold	35	4	0
February-March	33	14	0
March-April	33	6	0
April-May	32	14	0
Oil	21	0	0
CASTORSEED—			
January Delivery	24	0	0
Ready	23	7	0

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, Jan. 7.

There was no forward business today in the local cotton market. In ready business continues on a restricted scale in foreign cottons. California was quoted at Rs. 1445 to Rs. 1515 and Memphis stood at around 1460.

ALEXANDRIA COTTON

ALEXANDRIA, January 6.

KARNAK January	81.40	—05
March	80.50	—35
May	80.60	—25
ASHMOUNI February	74.90	+55
April	74.25	+40
June	73.10	+15

NEW YORK PEPPER QUIET

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.

BLACK PEPPER: The market continued quiet with increasing absence of demand and increased supply resulting from substantial Indian exports to the Unistates, Spots were offered at 1.27 dollars per pound. Following are today's closing prices:—

Black Pepper Spot 1.27 asked, January 1.25 nominal, March 1.19 nominal, May 1.18 nominal, July 1.18 nominal, September 1.16 nominal, October 1.14 nominal. White pepper Spot 2.40 asked.

SINGAPORE PEPPER PRICES

SINGAPORE, Jan. 6.

Black lampong was quoted at 450 and white muntok at 810 dollars per picul both five dollars below yesterday's levels. Business was done in one ton of white loose at 805 and three tons of black loose inferior quality at 410 dollars.

LONDON PEPPER MARKET

LONDON, Jan. 6.

Hzfi Ffi ¼B hm hm hm mbmbmbbb

The Pepper market was dull under continued absence of interest. Sellers quoted black lampong, January shipment, at 8sh. 4 1/2d., and white muntok 14sh. per pound shipping weight c.i.f., basis ports with sarawak at 14sh. 6d. delivered weight. Malabar was cheaper with afloat offered at 1,000sh., January at 940sh., January/February at 930sh per cwt., c.i.f., Unikingdom. With landings of black pepper into London during December at 126 tons and deliveries at 65, stocks increased to 98 tons Landings and deliveries of white pepper were equal at 7 tons leaving the stock at the end of the year at 8 tons.

BULLISH TEXTILE NEWS IMPARTS STEADY TONE TO COTTON MARKET

Wall Street Irregular: Absorbing Corrective Profit-taking

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.

COTTON: Following opening irregularities prices drifted lower on increased profit-taking and hedges attracted by yesterday's new seasonal highs with the uncertainties of the next season's E.C.A. funds plus the uncertainties in legislative developments contributing factors. Trade houses supported old crops on the scaledown believed to represent covering against textile sales and export business. In the afternoon following additional losses attributable to uncertainties in connection Farm Legislation and E.C.A. funds the market finally steadied featured by the strength of July position and continued bullish textile news. The session closed steady with sales estimated at 155,000 bales. A cotton seat was sold for 6.000 dollars, off 400.

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.

March	30.82—06
May	30.78—02
July	30.35+04
October	28.56—03
December	28.43—02
Middling Spot	31.65—04

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 6.

March	30.78—02
May	30.73+02
July	30.35+02
October	28.46—05
Middling Spot	30.55—05

New York Cotton Highest 30.88 at 10-00 a.m. Lowest 30.76 at 1.21 p.m.

WALL STREET MARKET

STOCKS: The upward movement halted this morning with the market called upon to absorb a fair volume of corrective profit-taking and other offerings. Changes both ways were mostly fractional with losses slightly in the majority and including leading rails, oils, minings, motors, containers and electric manufacturings. Buyers appeared cautious in rails because of the plans to cut passenger services to reduce coal consumption although earnings are not expected materially to influence as a large part of the profitable passenger business is now handled with diesel locomotives. The averages were Industrials 200.53 and rails 53.98

The President's economic message although on the whole well received served merely to inspire sufficient revival of demand to move the market balance narrowly higher. Groups in better request during the afternoon included selected sugars, weststocks, department stores, minings radiotelevisions and rails. The session closed irregular, final dealings producing little change in the trading pattern.

CHICAGO GRAINS

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.

GRAINS: After early steadiness on exporter and commercial buying, prices worked irregularly lower under increased profit-taking and hedge selling. Wheat, however, attracted better support following the news of E.C.A. grant of 17,85,000 dollars to western Germany and 4,827,000 to Austria for United States wheat.

N. Y. SILVER SALES

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.

Consumer demand for silver continued brisk and the turnover was possibly upwards of 350,000 ounces at unchanged price. Most of the small producers are understood to have liquidated December carryover.

Pak Trade Agreement With West Germany

LONDON, January 6, (PTI-Reuter): Pakistan has negotiated and initialed trade agreements with West Germany and Czechoslovakia during the past few days, it was learned here today

The agreements are subject to ratification by the Governments concerned. This is the first trade agreement ever to be initialled by the representative of the present West German Government.

Under the agreement, which is valid for about one year, the total volume of trade between the two countries will amount to about 80,000,000 dollars. Pakistan will supply West Germany with raw materials like jute and cotton. West Germany will give Pakistan communications equipment, railway equipment, iron and steel, and iron and steel products and other capital goods

AGREEMENT WITH CZECHOSLOVAKIA

The Pakistan-Czechoslovak trade agreement initialled in Prague is believed to be valid for a period of 12 months and is subject to extension for a further three months. Under it, Czechoslovakia will supply Pakistan capital goods and consumer goods including cotton textiles. In return the dominion will make available raw materials like jute and cotton.

POSITION OF SCHEDULED BANKS

The following is the Statement of the Position of Scheduled Banks as at the close of business on the 30th December:—

	Rs.
Demand Liabilities in India:	
(i) Borrowing from banks	19,94,23,000
(ii) Other demand liabilities	564,90,31,000
Time Liabilities in India:	
(i) Borrowings from banks	57,75,000
(ii) Other time liabilities	268,46,57,000
Cash in India:	
(i) Currency notes of the Government of India and Bank Notes	35,94,62,000
(ii) Rupee Coin	1,61,19,000
(iii) Subsidiary Coin	69,48,000
Balances with Reserve Bank	75,17,69,000
Advances in India	395,24,62,000
Bills discounted in India	15,37,07,000

ART SILK YARN

BOMBAY, Jan. 7.

130 Ready Japan	5	0	0
150 Ready Japan	4	6	0
120 Ready Italy	4	12	0
150 Ready Italy	4	5	6
150 D. Box Jan.	859	0	0
150 D. Box Feb.	865	0	0

Tackle Social Problems

KALI PRASAD'S PLEA TO PSYCHOLOGISTS

POONA, Jan. 7 (P.T.I.): Dr. Kali Prasad, well known Indian psychologist and Professor of Education at the Lucknow University today called on the students and scholars of psychology to tackle the social problems facing India on a technique based on psychological analysis and understanding.

Dr. Prasad who was delivering the presidential address to the Psychology Section of the Indian Science Congress here said social reform in India would be impossible without a detailed investigation of the social structure." So far we have had social workers who, because of lack of equipment and incentive, brought to bear only emotional or romantic attitude on these problems."

AMATEUR EFFORTS

"This is why the remedies suggested by them have been either too idealistic and utopian or too superficial", Dr. Prasad added.

Dr. Prasad asked to psychologists to develop a technique of "social engineering" to "re-educate and change the medieval outlook "of the people."

The growth of science and transformation of the Western civilisation had largely bypassed our country which had retained its medieval mind in these modern days.

Research On Electric Discharges

POONA, Jan. 6. (PTI): The Royal Institute of Science, Bombay has achieved some "very fruitful results" in its research on high frequency electric discharges and luminiscence, it is learned here.

The research work, carried under the guidance of Dr. N. R. Thawde, Professor of Spectroscopy, included a fundamental study of the radiation of the sodium lamp and the luminiscence of dyestuffs in solution. Dr. Thawde is understood to have arrived at "results of great importance" in measuring the energy of electrons responsible for the radiation. Good results have also been obtained in the research on dyestuffs about their flourescence glow in the presence of light rays.

'THE INDIAN BULBUL'

The Honorary Secretary of the Bombay Natural History Society draws our attention to the picture of the Indian Bulbul, published on page 5 of the issue of 11th December of this paper, which he says is that of the "Paradise Flyeatcher".

The error is regretted.

COMMISSION FOR ERITREA

Principal Secretary Appointed

LAKE SUCCESS, Jan. 6 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Trygve Lie, United Nations Secretary-General, announced today the appointment of M. Petrus Schmidt of the Netherlands, as Principal Secretary of the United Nations Eritrean Commission

M. Schmidt will be in charge of the Five-Nation Commission which has been ordered to make an on the spot investigation of the former Italian Colony now under British Military Control to "ascertain more fully the wishes and the best means of promoting the welfare" of the Eritreans.

The Eritrean Commission will hold its first meeting on January 10 at Lake Success.

Mr. Lie also announced names of the five members of the Commission.

They are: Justice U. Aung Khine, of the Burma High Court, Dr. Carlos Garcia Bauer, Guatemala, Mr. Erling Quale, Norway, Mr. Mian Ziaud Din, Pakistan, and Major General F. H. Theron, South Africa.

The commission is expected to leave for Eritrea after a few preliminary meetings. It is to submit its report to Mr. Lie not later than June 15.

Dr. Egon F. Ranshofen-Wortheimer, of Australia, has been appointed Principal Secretary of the three-nation advisory council which will help Italy administer Somaliland under a ten-year trusteeship plan, Mr. Trygve Lie, United Nations Secretary General announced today.

Dr. Wertheimer has up till now been Principal Secretary of the United Nations Korean Commission.

The United Nations Secretary General, Mr. Trygve Lie, said here today that he was "very much worried" because none of the governments concerned had done anything about repatriating Greek children. "I am sorry to say that so far nothing positive seems to have resulted from the resolutions of the Assembly on this matter", he said.

Mr. Lie, who said that International Red Cross Organisations, engaged on the task of trying to trace the children, would be sending him a report on the whole situation early next week recalled that the Assembly at its last session had urged all countries to cooperate in this matter.

Atlantic Council Approves Defence Plan

WASHINGTON, January 7. The North Atlantic Treaty Council has approved an integrated defence plan which will be presented to President Truman for determination as to whether it meets the requirements to release the $1.000 million appropriated for U S military aid to pact signatories.

Representatives of the 12 treaty nations met here yesterday and passed on the self-defence plan. It had been drawn up by the council's Decence Committee last month in Paris.

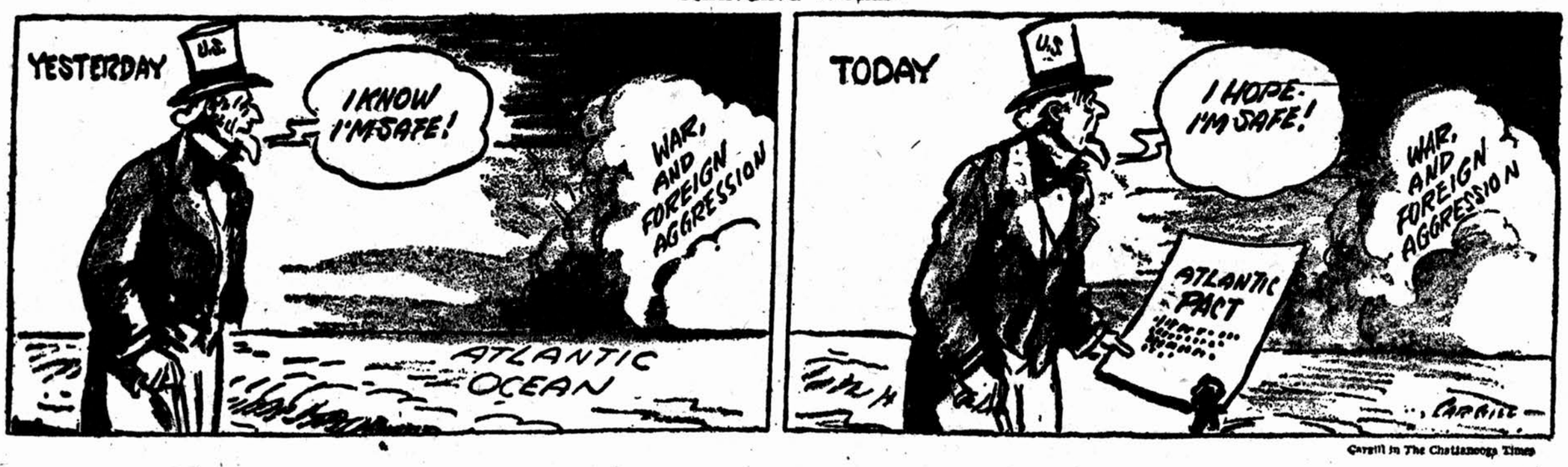
The next step is for U. S. Secretary of State Dean Acheson, who is serving as the council's first chairman, to submit the plan to President Truman for his approval.

In appropriating funds under the Mutual Defence Assistance Act, the U. S. Congress directed that $100 million in cash could be released as soon as bilateral agreements were signed between the United States and other pact countries requiring aid. Congress specified that $900 million would have to be withheld until Truman approved the integrated defense plan and until bilateral agreements were made.

Negotiations on the bilateral agreements are understood to be progressing smoothly in all cases. Major matters are said to have been settled with all signatories desiring military aid, except Great Britain.

In connection with the Military Assistance Program, hte U. S. Defence Department announced yesterday that key American personnel would meet in London on January 11 to complete the administrative arrangements for the implementation of the programme.—U S I.S.

"CHANGING WORLD"



Carrill in The Chattanooga Times

PRECISION TELEPATHY

Astounding Episode From Africa—A True Story

PROF. A. C. HARDY LINACRE, Professor of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy at Oxford University, addressing the recent annual meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, defined telepathy as "the communication of one mind with another by means other than by the ordinary senses", writes Allan K. Taylor in 'Psychology'

Whether this is possible or not, one of the strangest experiences I had as a young man in the Rhodesian Mounted Police can only be explained, I think, because some people do possess, like the Piddingtons if you like, the gift of being able to communicate their thoughts with others over a distance by the exercise of will alone, or sometimes unconsciously.

In Scotland we used to call this "second sight" and in Rhodesia my head police ooy, Rewali, a tall, magnificent Matabele warrior, over six feet two in height, had this strange telepathic gift

In fact, it was weird, uncanny sometimes, the way he was able to read my mind. He could always tell me what I was thinking about, although I often didn't know myself, until he told me.

We had no telephone at my lonely police-post in Mashonaland, no wireless, and there were no roads in those days. None the less, if any event of importance happened anywhere in my district, which was larger than Surrey, Rewali knew about it almost before it happened, you might say. It seemed a mystery to me sometimes. He might have got his news by the tom-toms or talking drums, of course —but he might not.

Black Man Also Wise

Every time he gave me special information, I naturally tried hard to get Rewali to reveal his secret, but always he refused. When I pressed him, his retort was always the same: "White man wise, Baas; Black man also wise." Then he'd close down, and you couldn't get another word out of him.

This strange gift or Rewali's gave me many a headache. I used to ponder for hours trying to decide whether it was just guess-work, or whether it was a code by talking drums that passed or information about things which happened miles away in my district, and almost at the same moment as they occurred. Finally, I decided that neither guess-work, nor talking drums, could explain the information he gave me about a prize bull belonging to a farmer named Jan Kastindeck

Jan Kastindeck, an Afrikander, had a farm about forty miles from my police-post, and had imported the bull, a magnificent Shorthorn, to cross with his smaller Kaffir cows. It cost £2,000, and a few days after it arrived from England I rode over with Rewali to Kastindeck's place to have a look at it.

When we arrived, about dinner-time, the cattle were all drinking at the river with the huge bull in the midst of his many wives, about two hundred Kaffir cows only about half his size. The river was close to the farmhouse and had very high banks, but a place had been levelled off to let the cattle get down to the water easily The drinking place was also wired off as there were crocodiles in the river

The herd-boy in charge of the bull was called Gwandi. He was also a Matabele and one of Rewali's blood brothers, his youngest. Gwandi seemed to have a great love for his elder brother, and knew from other strange incidents, that there was what you might call a very close affinity between the two brothers. They certainly seemed to be able to convey their thoughts to each other without speaking a word.

On Christmas Day

Time passed. It was Christmas Day, 1912—Christmas, with the temperature at 90 deg. in the shade, and Jan Kastindeck's famous bull had been at the farm for 12 months. We'd had a dry season, but on Christmas Night we had a thunder-storm, and the rain teemed down in buckets. Curiously enough I thought of the bull that night, and I knew the river would be heavy in spate and well flooded.

Rewali seldom entered my sleeping hut, but at dawn on the morning after the storm I opened my eyes to find his tall shadow standing at the foot of my bed. He was motionless, his face turned towards the door of my hut, which was open. He seemed to be listening intently, with his head inclined slightly to one side.

"What's up, Rewali, what's wrong?" I asked looking up at him. He pointed a black hand towards the open doorway.

"Baas," he muttered, still listening intently. "The big cow—it is dead."

"Dead! Big cow!" I gasped, and sat up with a jerk. "Do you—do you mean Jan Kastindeck's bull?"

"Yah, Baas." He pointed to the clock on my mantelpiece. It was exactly six o'clock. "Just now, cow walk on river bank, bank fall, and big cow drown."

"Bull drown—just now!" I leapt out of bed and grabbed his wrist. "What do you mean, just now, Rewali?"

"I know, Baas, I know." His hand waved to the open doorway, and the wide sweeping veld. "Lappa! lappa! Baas. . Baas Kastindeck's kraal. Malinga— malinga indaba! malinga indaba! Gwandi—Gwandi! He tell me, Baas—he tell me."

Another Prediction

Over there, over there, he said. A great noise was coming from Jan Kastindeck's farm, a great noise in the air And Gwandi—Gwandi, his brother had told him. Rewali also told me that the farmer would ride over and report the loss of the bull that night

Jan Kastindeck seldom visited my police-post. He lived, I repeat, over forty miles away, a hefty ride for a busy farmer, and there were no cars.

That evening, Boxing Night, as the sun sank down, my bull-terrier started barking, a sure indication that a stranger was approaching the police-post. I at once walked out on to the verandah of my hut, and saw the tall form of Rewali near the entrance to the compound, standing motionless—listening intently.

"Quiet, Peter, I ordered. The dog was immediately quiet, but still I could hear nothing, see nothing. It was now almost dark, and about a minute later Rewali turned and slid towards me muttering "Baas Kastindeck, he come. Baas—now you know."

A few minutes later, I heard in the distance the faint thud of hooves of a horse being ridden hard, louder, nearer. The jangling of stirrups mingled with the frantic barking of the dog, and horse and rider swept into the compound.

Kastindeck brought his horse almost on to its haunches a yard from my verandah, and Rewali grabbed the reins as the big, black-bearded Dutch farmer, covered from head to toe in red dust, dismounted.

He inclined his head curtly towards Rewali. "I expect Rewali has told you?"

"Yes, Jan, but don't tell me that the bull—the bull has been.....?" I stammered.

"Drowned!" He helped me out, his jaw set like a trap. "A nice Christmas box," he added grimly, again shooting a quick glance at Rewali. He knew Rewali's reputation.

"Part of the river bank gave way," he said grimly. "The cattle, led by the bull, were in the habit of walking along the bank towards the drinking pool, and the heavy rains we had last night must have loosened the earth, I suppose. The bull, and five of the cows, were swept into the raging torrent and hadn't a chance. It scared the rest of the cattle. Their roars, the din they made, and the yells of Gwandi, Rewali's brother, and the howls of the rest of the boys, woke me up."

Perfect Precision

"The noise woke you up, Jan?" I whispered, and bent forward staring at him. Then I glanced quickly at the clock on my mantel, then back at his face. "The noise woke you up," I repeated. "Can you—can you tell me what time it was, Jan?"

"I can," he said, without hesitation. "An alarm clock at my bedside woke me up almost immediately with the noise.... It was exactly six o'clock."

Exactly six o'clock! Well, there's the story.

Now, how on earth did Rewali get his information? Was it by talking drums? Or was his brother Gwandi, able, by some strange means, to pass on the information to him? Could the two brothers possibly convey their thoughts to each other over a long distance, forty miles in this case, by what is now commonly called telepathy? Whatever the answer, the fact remains that Rewali not only described the tragedy exactly as it happened, but he described it, according to Jan Kastindeck, who is still alive, by the way, at the moment that it 'did' happen.

It seems an anti-climax to add any more, only there is one more interesting point which would seem to suggest that Rewali did have telepathic powers, and that he wasn't dependent on his brother Gwandi as a medium for transference of thought.

Over a pipe that night in my police hut, I said to Kastindeck: "Rewali also told me to expect you here by sundown, Jan. It would be interesting to know at what time you actually decided to ride over as I certainly didn't expect you to leave the farm on Boxing Day."

"Yah," he said, "that's strange too. I didn't intend reporting to you until tomorrow. I've got guests for Christmas, and I was also naturally anxious to see that my boys built up the fallen bank to make it safe. Strange," he went on, staring at me, and shaking his head, "the job was urgent, but all morning I felt something urging me to ride over to you at once. It was like a voice calling through the air, Jock, and finally, about two this afternoon, unable to resist it any longer, I got out my horse, and—well, here I am."

I got up and walked to the door, and called to Rewali. He came almost at once.

Beyond Explanation

"Now, Rewali," I said briskly, pointing to my clock on the mantelpiece. "You told me at exactly six on that clock this morning, and that clock is never out by a minute, that the bull was dead. Baas Kastindeck here also says the bull was drowned at six o'clock. The farm is forty miles away, Rewali, so I want to know how you got your information—understand!"

"Yah, Baas." Silence.

"Out with it then, and no nonsense," I snapped. "I must know for my police report. And I must also sign Baas Kastindeck's insurance claim."

"Yah," Kastindeck chimed in. "And how did you know I was coming here to-night, Rewali?"

"Yes, that's another thing," I also chipped in.

"It came through the air, Baas."

"How?" I barked impatiently, "How through the air.... by talking drums, or what?"

"Gwandi..... he tell me, Baas."

"How did he tell you .... how, how, how?" I was getting annoyed, but Rewali, the wise one, only smiled.

"Baas," he whispered. "I cannot explain."

"You mean you won't explain," I snapped curtly. "Isn't that it?"

"No, Baas ..... White man wise: black man ....."

"Yes, yes, I know, I know," I interrupted. "Black man also wise ..... All right, Rewali, you win."

The ideal wife is one who does everything that the ideal husband likes, and nothing else.

—BERNARD SHAW.

Marriage, just because it offers a greater number and variety of dangerous pitfalls, opportunities for blundering, and situations that demand clever handling, is therefore the great test of good breeding and good manners.

—MARY BORDEN.

*

The man who asks a woman what she wants deserves all that's comming to him.

—Alec Waugh

Marriage has been described as giving half one's food to get the other half cooked.

—JAY DENBY.

*

The wife can be no way happy unless she be governed by a prudent lord, whose commands are sober counsels, whose authority is paternal, whose orders are provisions, and whose sentences are charity.

—JERMYN TAYLOR.

*

Scarce one person out of twenty marries his first love, and scarce one out of twenty of the remainder has cause to rejoice at having done so. What we love in those early days is generally rather a fanciful creation of our own than a reality. We build statues of snow and weep when they melt.

—SIR WALTER SCOTT.

*

Nobody knows why men marry, so it's best to make the most of any chance you happen to get.

—MARY L. PENDERED.

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

I thank those of my sisters and brothers who very kindly remembered to send me Christmas greetings and Happy New Year wishes, which I reciprocate to them heartily.

Once more, I take this opportunity to wish all my sisters and brothers the best of health and happiness throughout the New Year 1950 and always!

And may you radiate that happiness, which you have in abundance, every where with big hearts as are yours: Let thus the world have a ray of cheerfulness, and enjoy peace!

To A Pilgrim

LITTLE one, little one,
Life stretches before—
Press on not too quickly
The unknown is in store
The way lies o'er mauntain,
O'er valley and plain—
Sometimes there'll be sunshine.
And sometimes—chill rain.
Little one, little one,
God make your heart sing—
And send a kind angel
To shield with his wing.

On A Raft

ONE afternoon, I was lying on the bed with a temperature and I fell into a wonderful reverie:—

I was taking a walk near a forest, and was bit by some invisible thing. Instantly I began to rise up, up and upwards in the clear mid-day sky. Suddenly a change came about. I was neither moving upwards nor downwards, I was walking in space just as I had been walking by the forest

Then there was a thundering-sound and a whirlwind again carried me upwards. All this time I was looking down at the earth but could not see the trees and rivers. It looked just like the moon and shone like a great looking glass held in the sun-light.

I looked above and there were billions of stars and myriads of planets. I could see a great planet beside me with thousands of black spots which looked like the staring eyes of frogs. I shuddered at the terrible sight.

Why? This was surely the moon! She rotated with such a great speed that the wind caught me and threw me on it. I was very tired, but my curiosity checked all such sensations. I wandered this way and that in the cold.

I clambered up a steep hill, came down a deep ravine and again climbed a great mountain, till at last I was peeping into a great hole. At its bottom I could see some water. To my surprise, as soon as I saw it, I was overcome by hunger and thirst, and I jumped into the hole without heeding where I was going.

It became hotter and hotter as I rushed downwards — for I was going down the mouth of a volcano. Now my condition was pitiful. I was rushing at a great velocity and all my blood ran to my head. My eyes watered. I could scarcely breathe. My legs and hands were as if being torn away.

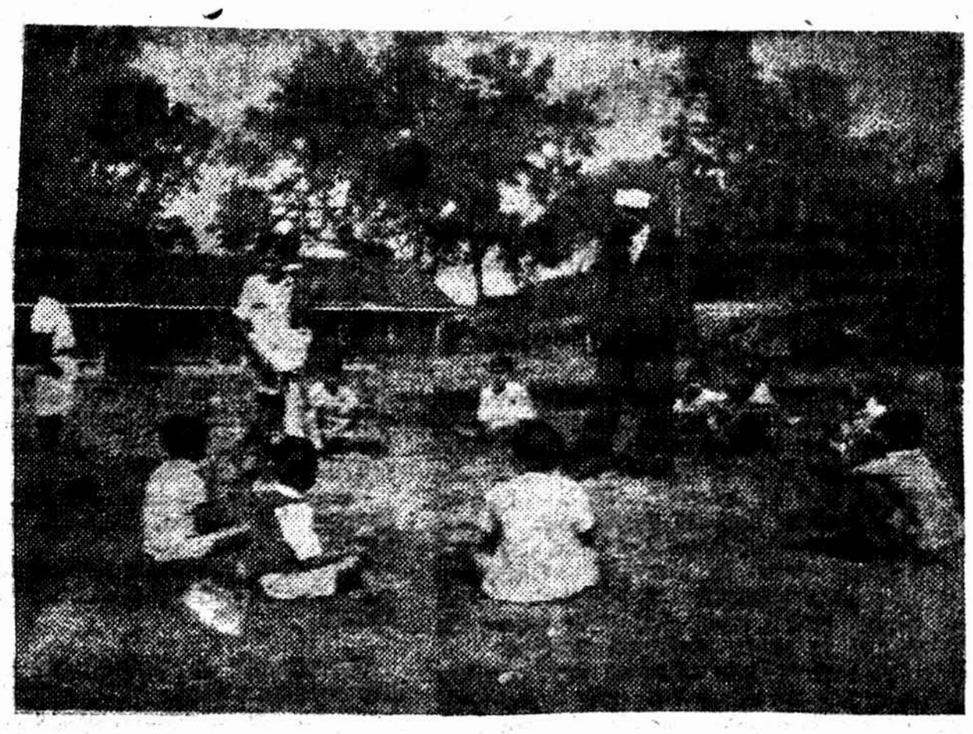
Suddenly, there was a splash of water. I opened my eyes only to find myself desolated on a stormy sea. I could not guess where I was. I became more forlorn than ever, for I could not swim.

But to my great joy, I saw some sea-gulls. Then came the thought that I was again on the earth. I did not realize its worth when I had been on it, but I had realized it now.

My heart could not contain my delight when I saw a raft, and immediately got hold of it.

But misfortunes do not come singly. A great fish attacked me and the very next moment it turned on its white belly, making the water all around red! It had been shot at from a ship which I could now see clearly. Unfortunate as I was, a fatal tempest sunk that ship.

I was horrorstruck at such a train of misfortunes and woke up. There was no sea, no raft, no fish, nor the lost ship; but only the bed. Thank God!



Balkan-Ji-Bari children at play

The Number Nine

A very mysterious number is 9. Multiply any number by it and the figures of the result will always add up to 9 or a multiple of 9, thus:

9 x 2 = 18 and 1 + 8 = 9,
9 x 9 = 81 and 8 + 1 = 9;
123 x 9 = 1107 and 1 + 1 + 0 + 7=9
24367 x 9 = 219303 and 2 + 1 + 9 + 3 + 0 + 3 = 18 and 1 plus 8 = 9.

We can test it out with any numbers.

Here is another mystery. Take any number, reverse it, and subtract from the original number, and the digits of the result will add up to 9 or a multiple of 9, thus:

4632
2364

2268

2 + 2 + 6 +8 = 18 and 1 plus 8 = 9.

Last of all, an example of what is perhaps 9's most curious trick.

Write down in a row the numbers 1 to 9, omitting 8. Multiply the number so represented, 12345679, by any one of its figures multiplied by 9. Which one? 3? All right—your answer will consist entirely of 3's!

12345679
27—i.e., 3 x 9

86419753
24691358

333333333

If you choose any other number the answer will consist entirely of that number.

Kitten In A Basket

You are such a placid kitten,
Wearing on each paw a mitten
White as yarn and soft as dew,
Until you let your claws come through.

Then, like any jungle cat,
You arch your spine that should be flat
And bare your pointed teeth to show
An ancestry you do not know.
Out of ancient time you pour
What you believe is a fierce roar,
Then, rid of jungle mood, you creep,
To curl and purr yourself to sleep.

LIE LICENCE

Moher: "Do you know what happens to little boys who tell lies?"

Behram: "Yes, mother they travel for half-fare."

THAT'S THAT

Blacksmith giving instructions to his nephew:

When I nod my head, hit it hard. He did!

WHOOPEE

Woman Next Door: Here is a piece of cake for you, Donald.

Donald: Thank you.

Woman: I like to hear little boys say thank you!

Balkan-Ji-Bari

The South Deolali Balkan-ji-Bari arranged an excursion and had a happy time. The Kolhapur children visited Jaisingpur. The Bhuleshwar Balkan-ji-Bari arranged a film show, and the Chowpatty Balkan-ji-Bari a fraternity gathering.

Thousands of children are enjoying each other's company in various ways in the different Balkan-ji-Bari centres, and thousands more through this "Corner" and other media and by keeping in touch with Dada through correspondence.

Have you joined the Balkan-ji-Bari or not yet? Have your friends been enrolled in this premier All-India children's organisation? Please send for its particulars and enrolment forms today, from Dada—"Gulistan", Khar-Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp to cover postage.

Dada will be glad to hear from you always!

Jai Hind!

All Good Wishes from Your Loving Dada

"GULISTAN," KHAR, BOMBAY 21.

WISDOM IN TAMIL PROVERBS

★

(Continued from page 2)

Treat the tricky in a cut-dry way.
A strong wind brings in rain; a deep friendship becomes harsh (at times).

COUNSELLING YOU:

To go borrowing is to go sorrowing.
They that fear not will shoot high in life.
Too much craving leads to too much loss.
The giver is never a loser.
Association with the mean is laying a mine to one's honour.
Don't you "salaam" yourself.
He that wishes ill courts ill.
To conceal one lie, you need nine.
Toil like the 'low' and enjoy like the 'high'
They that persevere never repent.

TIPS THAT HELP:

Choose the cow by her milk; choose the girl by her character.
Go, help; stand not guarantee.
A single hand cannot make a clap.

LET IT BE A RAT HOLE: WE SHOULD HAVE OUR OWN HOME.

You don't desert a house because it is mosquito-infested.
You can't draw against the bank-balance you dreamt of: can you?
Why yearn and yearn for the impossible?
Do as the many do.
Hunger is appeased by eating not by looking at the dishes.
Friendships won by favours won't last long.
One in haste is short of sight.
Better sit idle than work for nothing.
The grass that bends carries merrily on.
Why christen the child ere it is born?
Even the king's counsellor trips.
Time flees; word stays.
Too often delivered, even a kiss, is disgusting.
Promise less; perform more.

MORE TIPS:

Delay invites degradation.
Do well what you agree to do.
No-haste, no waste.
You cannot escape the fruits of your action.
Be not rash; discriminate before you do.
A drop of buttermilk would do for a potful of milk.
What sins you committed wilfully, you have to expiate however, painfully.
There is no joy for the cynically critical; there is no repentance for the forbearing.
Mud hut is a mansion, if the mind wills.
Good are the dead!

GENERAL:

Better to give a little with grace than give a lot with a grin.
The creeper does not complain of the weight of the fruits.
Love knows no shame.
You get to know a good friend when you get into trouble.
He that is drenched does not mind being wet.
He that has a good tongue has a good day.
The cane was given as a support to serve as a support; it comes on our scalp with a vengeance!
No dust without a gale.
Sound sleep does not talk of comfort.
The pig bears a brood; the lioness but a single.
Can a barking dog help you in a hunt?
There is nothing like a lone vice.
You want thunder but no lightning; how can that be?
Terror trounces before the tiger does.

AEROPLANE-MAID OF ALL WORK

(Continued from page 2)

In very rough weather a flying-boat with a long flying range is used. It can carry two lifeboats and four rubber dinghies, which can be dropped from the air.

There are many flying doctors and dentists to-day, especially in America, Canada, Australia, and Africa, where, in remote backwoods, medical attention was much neglected up till now.

A helicopter fitted with radar metal-divining equipment is exploring the unknown forests of Northern Ontario and finding vast deposits of silver, nickel and copper. This idea is revolutionising prospecting, and will save time, money and energy. Oil deposits are being sought in a somewhat similar manner when geologists fly over potential oilfields examining the rock and ground formation through special instruments.

A helicopter is also used to land fire-fighters and their equipment at forest fires, the exact location of which can be located first from the air.

Down on the farm, planes are becoming as popular and indispensable as tractors. The Spraying Mantis, world's largest helicopter, carries four tons and can skim over crops and spray them with insecticides and weed killers.

On the famous wheat plains of Saskatchewan a black fly menaced crops and animals until planes were brought in to fight the pest with D.D.T. spray. The operation was 100 per cent successful

Orchards in one of Canada's finest and most extensive apple and peach-growing regions are sprayed by planes which do the work in a fraction of the time hitherto required. Similarly the plague of Colorado Beetles was kept at bay by spraying from planes last year.

HIS LIFE, A SERMON

★

(Continued from page 5)

language, never submitting any matter for pre-censorship.

Our Weekly Report which ordinarily contained 72 to 80 pages of foolscap size, dwindled into a very insignificant publication of about 20 to 30 pages at the most... It was because the entire Indian language press used to take its clue from and draw upon the "Bombay Chronicle" and because there were no leading articles and notes the whole press remained, as it were without a guide.

This is enough to show the remarkable hold the "Chronicle" had over the entire vernacular press of the Bombay Presidency.

Willingdon Episode

Another little incident also shows the tremendous power of the "Bombay Chronicle" and the high estimation in which it was held by the officials in general. During Lord Willingdon's stay in Bombay 'en route' to England after relinquishing the great office of the Governor-General and Viceroy of India, the whole Government House at Malabar Hill was "occupied", as it were, by the C.I.D. men disguised as peons, malis, cooks, etc.

On the morning of Saturday, the day of his departure, Lord Willingdon was anxious to know what the "Bombay Chronicle", of all papers, had written about him, and so he called a peon and inquired whether he belonged to the C.I.D. The "peon" replied in the affirmative. He was then asked to bring a copy of the "Bombay Chronicle" for his perusal. That day's issue contained, if I remember aright, almost a whole page in condemnation of Lord Willingdon's regime in the strongest possible terms. Lord Willingdon perhaps took that copy away with him by way of a memento, the only monument the people of India could afford to build in his honour.

That article was from the pen of Mr. Brelvi.

The C.I.D. man who told me this story, is still working in the Bombay Police.

Undaunted By Dangers

Mr. Brelvi was a man of strong convictions. He wrote what he considered to be in the best interests of the country.

In this connection I would like to give an example showing how Mr. Brelvi defied dangers, including murderous assaults, whenever it was a question of vital principle. In the beginning of August, 1931, a meeting was held at the Jinnah Hall. It was announced in the papers that Mr. Brelvi would preside at that meeting. But long before the scheduled time the Hall was occupied by a rival group. Mr. Brelvi came and occupied the presidential chair. But the rival party wanted to have another person as president of the meeting. This created an uproar. A member of the audience was also mercilessly belaboured.

There was full Police 'bandobast' but they were there to see the "tamasha" and not to move their finger.

I happened to be at the meeting and was standing close to Mr. Brelvi. I overheard the remark of a hooligan: "Better take out the entrails of Brelvi." I got horrified and so tried to persuade Mr. Brelvi to leave the hall. But he was adamant and said that he was there as the duly-appointed president of the meeting and as such would not leave the Hall. I then requested a Police officer, who happened to be my friend, to arrest the goonda who had made that remark within his hearing. It was then that he told we what instructions were given to the Police, but he promised that he would see that no harm was done to Mr. Brelvi. The meeting ended in complete chaos and rowdyism; the furniture was broken and chairs were hurled at each other with the result that several persons received injuries. The coolness and freedom of fear from danger shown by Mr. Brelvi on that fateful day was simply wonderful. I then learnt for the first time that Mr. Brelvi was really made of a sterner stuff than imagined by many people and that he never cared even for dangers. As a matter of fact, as he told me afterwards, he was determined to sacrifice himself and not to leave the presidential chair as a concession to the rowdyism on the part of people who represented another group and were not men of his thinking. At least I found him on that day to be more dangerous than danger itself.

Praise From Opponents

It was always a pleasure to know Mr. Brelvi, for to know him was to love him and to respect him. His reasonable sweetness was so universal that it turned enemies (if any at all) into friends and admirers. I have met persons who belonged to the opposite camps so far as his political views were concerned; nevertheless they were full of praise and reverence for him, for his sublimity of character, for his nobleness of life.

As a "boss" of the whole show he remained the same simple man as he actually was in daily life. He never exerted his authority in any way. It was a pleasure to work with him or under him. His treatment to all, including the peons, was so gentlemanly that everybody liked to put forth his best in the service of the paper, willingly and cheerfully. There was no dissatisfaction in any quarter. Really speaking, it was one of the blessings of God that Mr. Brelvi was endowed with such willing and loyal co-workers.

True Gentlemen

He was a gentleman in the truest sense of the term. He was upto the definition of a gentleman as given by Cardinal Newman who says: "Hence it is, that it is almost a definition of a gentleman, to say that he is one who never inflicts pain."

There are two sayings of the Prophet of Islam which prescribe the qualities of a true Muslim: Says he: "A perfect Muslim is he from whose tongue and hands mankind is safe."—"A man cannot be a Muslim till his heart and tongue are one."

Judged from these standards it can be safely said that he followed the precepts of Islam as best as he could. He was of service to one and all. He used to help people out of his own pocket in such a way that his left hand did not know what his right hand was doing. For his purity of life and charity he will long be remembered by all those who came in contact with him.

I was present at his funeral. His characteristic smile could be seen playing on his face even when he lay cold in death.

Truly has Iqbal said:—

"May I tell thee what the symbol of a true Believer is?
When death comes, there is a smile over his face."

Such was Brelvi whom I knew for over thirty years.

"To sit" in Russian is colloquial for "to be in jail." So it is said that people in Russia are like travellers in a bus. Some of them "sit" and the rest shake.

★

Query: Is there more democracy in the Soviet Union or in the United States?

Answer: In the Soviet Union, of course. In Washington you can stand in front of the White House and shout attacks on the American policy, but President Truman won't agree with you. On the other hand, you can stand in Moscow's Red Square and attack American policy—and Mr. Stalin will promptly agree.

★

The Six Commandments of a Soviet author:

1. Don't think.
2. If you have to think don't talk.
3. If you have to talk, don't write it down.
4. If you have to write it, don't publish it.
5. If you have to publish it, don't sign it.
6. If you have to sign it, write a denial.

★

A peasant had four sons, the story goes. Three were celebrities in Russia—a writer, a cartoonist and a press photographer. "You must be very pround and happy", a friend said to the old man, "with three such successful sons".

"Oh, but consider the fourth one," the peasant replied. "He lives in the United States."

"What does he do there?"

"He's unemployed."

"Oh, dear," the friend commiserated, "how sad, how terrible"!

"What do you mean!" cried the peasant. "There's nothing terrible about it, Without his help I'd have starved to death long ago"!

"HELLO!"

Swelgert in The San Francisco Chronicle

PROPHET OF RELIGIOUS HARMONY

★

(Continued from page 8)

drama called the Bidhaba-Bibaha Natak for the re-marriage of child widows was an attempt in that direction.

Inter-caste marriage was also another attempt for the good of society. He did not go half-way by attacking the problem of untouchability only, but on the basis of the Fatherhood of God and Brotherhood of Man he took upon himself the task of striking at the very root of and exploding the caste system altogether.

I can hardly think of any main form of social welfare to which his attention and efforts were not directed. And when we come to know of the collosal opposition he had to face and overcome in those days, we simply feel staggered, but the man was as adamant in the carrying out of his purpose as he was tender and gentle at other times.

Over and above all these activities he used to undertake extensive mission tours every year all over the country, going to different provinces of India and trying to wake up people from their slumber. In Madras they designated him as "The Thunderbolt of Bengal" — he preached with such force and earnestness. In 1870 he went over to England and preached in a large number of cities from pulpit and platform. From there his proceeding to the United States of America was prevented by illness through overwork and fatigue.

As Journalist

He was a deeply learned man and a philosopher. He founded, edited and regularly wrote for the 'Sunday Mirror', an important and widely circulated English newspaper in Calcutta. The style of his writing was chaste and flowing. The most difficult and abstruse spiritual matters became easy, intelligible and beautiful when he wrote and he spoke. He has left us a good legacy of religious literature both in English and Bengali. His Bengali was so clear and beautiful that the great Bengali novelist and writer Bankim-Chandra Chatterji used to say, 'I go to hear the sermons of Keshub in his church for his language and expression.' Keshub has a large and important place among those who contributed for the development of the Bengali language. If not for anything else, the language is worth learning for Keshub's sermons and writings.

Keshub was a marvellous speaker and orator. Besides his other speeches he used to address the public in the large townhall of Calcutta every year in January during the anniversary of the foundation of the Brahmasamaj. Wonderful new material and philosophy were presented in each of those lectures, and the citizens of Calcutta eagerly waited for the whole year for those lectures. "I do not know what I shall speak," he used to say; "God makes me speak and I speak. I speak under the impulse of the Spirit".

In a packed house of about five thousand people including men from the highest rank, — the Governor-General—to the lowest, he spoke two, three, four, sometimes five hours continuously under pindrop silence, and the audience listened spellbound.

A short time ago at Monghyr in Bihar I met a retired octogenarian advocate of the Calcutta High Court who related to me his thrilling personal experiences of these lectures. The same testimony may be had from Shri Snandra Chandra Banerji, retired district and sessions judge, living in Allahabad and having passed the venerable age of ninety. The 'Englishman', the chief organ of the English community of Calcutta then, generally very sparing in its commendations about Indians, spoke as follows: "His English was wonderfully pure, his delivery free and graceful, and his finish at times almost Ciceronian".

Bhakti Movement

We get a glimpse into his deep insight and foresight in his idea and prophesy about Hindi as the Rashtrabhasha of India. In the course of his article 'How to achieve unity among Indians' published in the one-pice weekly 'Sulabh Samachar' in Bengali dated 16th March, 1874, the substance of what he wrote is:

"If without one single language unity is not possible in India, what is the solution? The only solution is to use one single language throughout India. Among all the language now in use in India, Hindi is prevalent almost everywhere. If Hindi is made the common language throughout India the question may be solved easily."

He hated communalism, sectarianism and provincialism bitterly—and while national to the core, his views were generously international. His last lecture (Asia's Message to Europe) in the Calcutta Townhall on 20th January, 1883, shows how passionately he loved not only India, his motherland, but the whole of Asia, nay, Europe, America and the rest of the world." To be national and at the same time international was his creed; in fact, the idea, the ideal and the actual practice of the national and the international were first introduced by him in the country.

When the members of the Salvation Army were put in prison on their first landing in Bombay, he moved heaven and earth to get them out of it.

At his instance all the different scriptures were translated in Bengali by his faithful followers, and a collection of extracts from them formed their handbook for their daily devotions.

Prophetic

He was the author of the new Bhakti Movement and Bhakti Revival in Bengal. Fervent hymn-singing in groups was started by him with the mellow sound of the Indian drum and cymbal both in private and public at a time when this was considered to be the practice of the low class Vaishnabas only, and used to be looked down upon and ridiculed. It proved so successful in awaking the dormant feelings of devotional love and fervour that it was taken up by many groups including the Calcutta Christian community.

A great reformer, a social worker, a philanthropist, a great nationalist and political worker, he passed away on the 8th of January, 1884 in Calcutta, after a period of protracted and acute suffering which he bore with marvellous fortitude, drowning the city and the country in deep gloom, and being mourned by friends and admirers all the world over. A saint, a seer, an inspired man and a religious genius, his spiritual achievement staggers us when we look up to the Himalayan height of it. God-intoxicated to a degree, consecrated in every molecule of his system, his life may be a source of inspiration and beacon light for generations to come.

Let us talk it over—

WHILE in Calcutta some weeks ago we woke up one morning to find the neighbourhood agog with excitement. On inquiry it was learnt that a young girl of eighteen had disappeared from her home since the previous evening.

As is usual on such occasions, everyone let loose his imagination hinting at many possibilities most of which suggested that the girl was whisked off by some goondas. To my mind this seemed improbable in view of the peculiar circumstances of this sad happening. The girl was a grown-up person studying in college. She had left her place in broad daylight and her destination too (a class-mates's house) was by no means in a remote or lonely spot. So I couldn't but express my doubts about abduction. But all that I heard in reply was something like this: "Don't forget you are in Bengal. Such incidents are not uncommon here. This is not your Bombay where women can go about at any time of the day, etc." To carry conviction with their conjectures, I was even told of the heinous boast attributed to Muslims "Neither a rupee nor a virgin would be left in Bengal if the British retired!"

Not so long ago how easy it was to believe that the Muslim alone was capable of such fiendish thoughts! But now, after the partition aftermath can the majority community in India claim the monopoly of virtuous behaviour leaving the Muslims to shoulder the Himalayan sin of women's abduction? Even after the great Calcutta killings and the Bihar outrages, it was being boasted that the Hindus would never sink so low as to carry away women. Some fellows even challenged history to show any instance where the Hindus were guilty of women-stealing. But alas! the sands of time were running too fast and the vain chaps were presented with a "fait accompli." The worse-than-beastly actions in the Punjab assaults, forced marriages, abduction of women—could not be overlooked by anyone notwithstanding the efforts made at minimising their seriousness by saying that they were committed by way of retaliation. Fortunately, our Government guided by Gandhiji lost no time in redressing the wrong done by its subjects. Machinery was soon set up for the recovery and restoration of the unfortunate women.

It is now more than two years after that India gives out the figure of 12,000 recovered Muslim women as against the 6,000 women recovered by Pakistan. Instead of lowering our heads in shame, some persons are trying to make capital out of the glaring disparity by saying what sounds like: "See, what good boys we are as contrasted with the Pakistanis!" The good record of India will no doubt enable her repentant soul to stand at the bar of world opinion; nevertheless she will not be justified in calling herself 'a secular, democratic nation wedded to justice and fairplay' so long as a single Muslim woman is kept here under duress. Pakistan has still to restore thousands of Sikh and Hindu women and according to its own Government more than 2,000 non-Muslim women are in the "custody" of its own officials alone! But that is no excuse for us to hold the recovered women as hostages. Surely a humanitarian problem like this cannot be solved by adopting a bargaining attitude.

True it is that most of the women restored by the other Dominion belong to the age group of 40 and above. Obviously the younger ones are retained with a view to increasing the number of followers of the Faith! This fact alone throws sufficient light on the working of their mind which has long been subjected to propaganda of a vicious type. For centuries on end, they have been told of the heavenly blessings that flow from proselytising. Their fanaticism and low standard of education made them easy victims to such propaganda. It is not, therefore, difficult to understand the slow progress of recovery work in Pakistan. However, even so the situation is showing signs of improvement. We are authoritatively told that of late volunteer bodies and public-spirited individuals in Pakistan had offered greater co-operation in this task. This new trend only calls for greater intensification of efforts on our side for, by and by, we shall be able to find more reciprocation on the other side too.

One must realise the numerous difficulties besetting a task of this nature in order to avoid the disillusionment of not getting quick results. In the first instance, tracing the abducted woman is a difficult job, for the abductor is not likely to confess his guilt. Even well-meaning people around him are rather unwilling to report his name to the authorities for fear of his revenge! Then there's the peculiar state of mind of the abducted woman herself. She is not sure that her own people would be willing to receive her after having been "defiled".

One more difficulty is in respect of the issues born out of forced unions. They will not be accepted even when their mothers are reconciled to their families. In some cases this might persuade the hapless mother to accept the "status quo." This difficulty could be got over if the Government undertakes to shoulder the responsibility of the children thus born. There will also be women who won't like to go to their own people because of the overwhelming feeling of humiliation but at the same time they might like to return to their country. Some women will have no relatives left to go to! These and various other misgivings must be assailing their minds and unless they are given an assurance they may well decline to face another ordeal in their tragic lives.

—*Leela*

Mrs. Munshi with the group of organisers and musicians of the dance-drama" Jaya Somnath".

DANGER OF IGNORANCE OF SEX FACTS

The average man—regardless of how knowing he may try to appear to be—is fundamentally ignorant about sex. This is the conclusion of Dr. Fred Brown, a psychiatrist with Mount Sinai Hospital, New York City.

He bases that conclusion on the questions asked by 20,000 American soldiers. The survey, conducted among troops serving with the U. S. Army of Occupation in Europe, revealed "broad areas of ignorance concerning sex."

Little, if anything, is being done to supply the information the average person requires, in language which he can understand. Even in universities the situation is not much better.

Says Dr. Brown: "The traditional 'sex hygiene' lecture foisted upon first-year students in colleges and universities is often too guarded and overloaded with moral admonitions and precautions to meet the needs of adults.

Lectures alone are grossly inadequate as a means of sex education, because they tend to discuss what the 'lecturer' believes to be important instead of what men want to know about sex."

This is the first time that such a large number of men have been covered by such a survey. And it is the first time a systematic attempt has been made to find out what the average man wants to know about sex.

Root Cause Of Trouble

Since ignorance of the facts of life may be the root cause of our mounting divorce rate, Dr. Brown declares in the "Journal of Social Psychology" that this new type of sex instruction should be instituted in our high schools and colleges, as part of a broader mental hygiene programme. "Reliable sex information based upon facts and presented without moralistic values (other than those inherent in mental hygiene principles) should alleviate anxiety and lead to better marriage relationships."

Here is how the data on the American male's sex misinformation was obtained.

Dr. Brown originated the course on sex education at Shrivenham, the Army of Occupation university. Panels of instructors, consisting of three or four doctors in a group, were sent on a six-months' tour of the forces. Each member of the panel was a specialist in one field, and gave a 10-minute introduction on that field as related to sex.

Thus, at each session, the men heard talks on the biological, physiological, and psychological aspects of sex.

Members of the audience were invited to hand in questions at the conclusion of these brief talks. They were assured that all questions would be answered frankly and without evasion.

Question To Doctors

The passive reception usually given to Army-sponsored talks gave away to alert interest when it was explained that this was not to be the stereotyped VD lecture to which troops listen with bored resignation.

The doctors were repeatedly asked: "Why aren't more discussions such as these given to us?" "Why have sex problems been shrugged off and left alone by adults when queried by their children? "Why isn't this taught to school-age students?" "Why is this always postponed for an adult stage of life?" "Why are questions of sex so avoided by the American people?'

Some of the questions asked most frequently included the following: "Does having been born a twin to a person of the opposite sex make a person sterile?" "Does excessive use of alcohol or tobacco make a man sterile?" "Is sterility produced by high-altitude flying, or exposure to radar emanations?" "Can a man become impotent through having had sex relations too early in life?" "Does self-relief bring on sterility?"

There was also a great deal of interest in the power of certain foods to create sexual vigour: "Does eating oysters or eggs make a man more virile?" "Are colored people more potent than whites?" "Can abstinence produce a nervous breakdown?" "We have read newspaper stories about a man being operated on and changed into a woman. Is this possible?" "If a pregnant woman has a bad scare, will the sex of the baby be changed?" "If, just before the baby is born, the pregnant mother takes to drinking alcohol or using drugs, will the baby's sex be changed?"

Sex And Sin

"Is it sinful for a woman to have pleasure from sex?" "If a girl remains a virgin for a long time, will she be a frigid wife?" "Is it true that the longer a man stays away from women when he is young, the more enjoyment he will have from sex when he gets older?"

These, and similar questions, including many about birth control and homosexualism, indicate that the typical American male has a vast, unsatisfied curiosity about sex; and that this natural curiosity has been answered by a great amount of misinformation and superstition. (The answer to all the foregoing list of questions is "No.")

Danger Of Excess

Those who oppose sex education on the grounds that it might lead to looseness can ponder this fact; lack of proper sex knowledge did not keep the soldiers "pure." On the contrary, a large percentage of the men covered by this survey made such a habit of over-indulgence that they admitted they were plagued by deep feelings of guilt and fears as to their continued sanity.

The doctors had good reason to suspect that, far from deterring the men from "fraternizatio.. with women, morbid, unsatisfied curiosity and ignorance may have helped drive them to the other extreme—toward sexual excess.

AMLA PRESERVE

★

These days Amlas are available in plenty and at cheap rates too. This small berry-like fruits can be used in our diet in different guises i.e., chutney, pickles and jam. It's main virtue is that it can be easily preserved. It is highly valued in the Ayurveda system of medicine. It is so rich in vitamin C that one small Amla equals the vitamin contents of two oranges and is, therefore, recommended for spongy and bleeding gums. Its jam, "mor-amla' as it is called, proves efficacious if taken early in the morning by persons suffering from giddiness or heat.

One more important property of Amla is that even after boiling or dehydration there isn't much loss of its vitamin contents as is in the case of other fruits or vegetables. Apart from jam and pickle, there's yet easier method of preserving it by dehydration. All that needs be done is to sort out the good fruit and put it in the sun for three or four days (after removing the stones). Choose a steel knife for making slices; otherwise the fruit will get tarnished. Bottle up in air-tight jars.

PICKLE RECIPE: Take 1 lb. Amla. Wash and boil in water till tender. Drain out the water and when cool remove the stones and cut each into 6 slices. Smear the slices with salt, chillie powder, hing and methi which must be fried in oil and ground into powder. Prepare mustard (powder) seasoning by adding 1/4 cup of water to 1/2 cup of mustard. Beat the paste for a while and then add to the slices which are already mixed with other ingredients. Cork properly and use on the following day. It stays good for two weeks or so.

SEEING THINGS 100,000 TIMES BIGGER

Electron Microscope Helps Study Of Biology

BY PROF. J. B. S. HALDANE

THE most important technical aid in biology is the microscope. Until it was invented in the seventeenth century, we knew remarkably little about the fine structure of any living things. And we were quite unaware of the existence of bacteria and other organisms of the greatest importance to us. The early microscope revealed, among other things, the capillaries—that is to say, the tiny vessels through which blood flows from the arteries to the veins—the protozoa, or single-celled animals, and the fact that a caterpillar, for example, has about as complicated a structure as a man with many more distinct muscles.

In the nineteenth century, they revealed that the larger animals and plants are built up of units called cells and it was with the aid of the microscope that bacteria were found to cause many diseases. But at this point things stuck. On the one hand, it is impossible for one to photograph the shape or size of anything much smaller than a wave-length of the light used, though one can see very small particles as bright spots, just as one can see microscopic grains of dust in a sunbeam with the naked eye. Again, if one was looking at a cell composed of nearly transparent material, one could not see any detail except by using stains which coloured one part of the cell more than another. But staining generally kills a cell and always makes it somewhat abnormal.

All these limitations have now been overcome. The spectroscope, in the hands of keilin, enables us to follow some of the chemical events in a living cell. One can follow one chemical change in a living man with the naked eye. This is the oxidation of haemoglobin, which turns the blood from purple to red. Blueness of the lips is a sign that this is going wrong. It is a sign of severe danger in heart disease or at high altitudes. Using a spectroscope to analyse the light which has passed through a tiny piece of tissue, such as an insects' wing muscle, one can follow some of the chemical changes which occur in it in life.

Next Step

Equally striking are the results of the phase-contrast microscope, invented by Xernicke in Holland, but improved by numerous workers. If a structure in a cell slightly slows down the light passing through it, a special device can translate this change into an alteration of brightness. What looked like an almost structureless jelly, turns out to be extremely complicated.

Further details have been obtained, especially by Swann, with polarised light. One can pick out any area in a cell where most of the molecules are pointing in the same direction. A film of a dividing cell taken with a polarising microscope shows the molecules which had previously been disorderly, suddenly lining up like soldiers on parade, and then "falling out" again when their part in the process of division is over.

The obvious way to get better magnification than an ordinary microscope will give is to use light, or rather radiation, with a shorter wave-length. Microscopes using ultra-violet light were made 25 years ago. As glass stops ultra-violet light, they have to be made with quartz lenses and slides. But there was a further difficulty. As one cannot see ultra-violet light, one must photograph it. Now a lens refracts ordinary light and ultra-violet to different extents. So one could not focus accurately, except by taking a series of photographs. This difficulty was met by Birth of Bristol, who made a reflecting microscope with a tiny curved metal mirror. As all kinds of light follow the same paths when reflected, he could get his focus correct by eye. But the accurate polishing of a curved mirror smaller than a finger-nail is a formidable job. Another snag is that most living cells are rapidly killed by ultra-violet radiation, so that although the ultra-violet microscope shows a lot of detail inside a cell, one cannot be sure that it looked like the photograph when it was alive.

Electron Microscope

The most extreme magnifications are obtained with the electron microscope, which uses a beam of electrons instead of a beam of light, and can magnify about a hundred thousand times, whereas the ordinary microscope will only magnify about three thousand times without loss of accuracy. With an electron microscope one can actually photograph very large molecules, and one can see a very great deal of detail in some biological material, such as muscle fibres. Unfortunately, however, the photography must be done in a vaccum, because air scatters electrons. And an electron beam kills living cells very rapidly. So one has to photograph dead things in a very unnatural condition.

In spite of these drawbacks, the electron microscope enables us to investigate things intermediate in size between cells and chemical molecules. And it is just in this region that our ignorance is greatest.

Just as we can magnify in space, we can magnify in time. The ordinary cine-camera tells us a good deal. But it will not give the full details of a bird's flight, because no ordinary light is strong enough to take a photograph lasting much less than a thousandth of a second. For this purpose, special flash bulbs are used. They were developed, I believe, for war purposes, such as photographing just what happens when a shell hits an armour plate. But they make it possible to follow the details of very rapid animal movements.

Cinema Helps

Curiously enough, the cinema also helps us considerably in following very slow movements. We need a microscope to see a flea properly. We do not need a special instrument to see an elephant. We certainly cannot gain much idea of an elephant from six inches away but we can easily walk back for 12 feet to get a proper view of it. We have no such simple method of viewing a slow process. But we can do so by taking a photograph, say, every minute, and then showing them at a rate of ten or twenty per second.

This method has been particularly useful in embryology. One can replace part of an egg-shell by glass, and photograph what goes on inside. It is an extremely complicated process, in which the folding of membranes plays an important part. In fact, the making of a real bird is more like the making of a bird from folded paper than one would guess.

If we could do the same with human embryos we would know how some defects arise, and probably find out how to prevent them. We cannot do it yet, but that does not mean that we never shall.

Unfortunately, progress along these lines is extremely slow, because only a few hundred people in the whole world are working on such problems. But they are working on them, and the work is turning out big dividends in the methods of preventing diseases due to germs too small to see with a microscope.

ART NOTES

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(Continued From page 29)

granting exemption to them from income tax. This should be acknowledged as a commendable measure to stimulate creative endeavour in the sphere of literature and journalism. It marks the affirmation of the fact that writers can make a noteworthy contribution to the development and progress of a nation. Exemption from taxes is one of the ways of encouraging and honouring writers and artists, but such an honour—should be reserved only for those who show a brilliant record of creative work.

In ancient India, poets, writers, musicians and bards were assigned a place of honour in the court. The tradition, which lasted until lately in the form of awarding honoraria and amenities to them came to an end with the retirement of the princely order. However it is gratifying to note that the Government of Madras has revived the institution of the Poet Laureate. The Government of India has appreciated the role of literature and art in the cultural regeneration of the country and has actually started to offer encouragement to artists. It should also give a thought to the method of appreciating creative work adopted by Brazil.

In Memoriam

It was Sunday, 9th January 1949—the day which we remember with a feeling of great sorrow. The office of the "Bombay Chronicle" was unexpectedly overtaken by grief on hearing the shocking news of Mr. S. A. Brelvi's premature death. The image of Mr. Brelvi's smiling face remains enshrined in the memory of those who had known him intimately or had the privilege of working with him. No one will ever forget the gentleness of his manner and his sweet tongue which were among the characteristics of his personality.

Mr. Brelvi had a refined sense of appreciation of beauty in every medium. In fact, the aesthetic sensibility with which he was gifted was reflected in his charming personality. The editor of a leading daily has to attend to a number of questions with equal interest and sense of responsibility; but Mr. Brelvi, in spite of his pre-occupations and multi-farious activities, had shown special liking for art, had taken deep interest in the welfare of artists and had championed their cause. The art-world remembers him with gratitude. The author of these notes pays his humble homage to Mr. Brelvi, from whom he had received inspiration and valuable guidance.

BIG BUSINESS IN BABY-FARMING

NEW YORK:

Two lawyers and a housewife were charged here with conspiracy and illegal traffic in babies at fees running as high as 2,000 dollars (£714 sterlings).

Announcing their arrest, Assistant District Attorney Ernest Mittler said they conducted a "big-time business, done on an assembly-line basis".

A State prosecutor had alleged earlier that the three people concentrated on Miami, Florida, which he described as "a Mecca for unwed mothers from all parts of the country."

Mr. Mittler said that last year between 25 and 30 babies were brought from Miami alone, then sold to people in New York and nearby states.

Howard Schenken & Richard L. Frey

There are no trumps. South leads. North and South are to win four of the seven tricks against any defence.

BRIDGE PROBLEM SOLUTION

South leads low club, North discarding small daimond. East wins with the jack and makes the heart king, South dropping the queen. When East leads another heart, North wins, and West does not have a good discard. If he throws the club ace, North makes the spade king, and South makes the diamond king. If West throws the daimond, North leads a diamond to South's king, and South returns the club king, forcing West to win and give North two spade tricks.

On winning the first club, if East returns the low heart before making the king, North wins, makes the spade king, and returns the heart, giving East two hearts but forcing him to surrender two diamonds.

If West wins the first lead with the club ace and returns the diamond ten, North plays the jack and East is allowed to win with the queen.

NORTH
♠ K 9
♡ J 9
◇ J 3 2
♣ —

WEST
♠ Q 7
♡ 8
◇ 10 6
♣ A 9

EAST
♠ —
♡ K 7 6
◇ Q 9 5
♣ J

SOUTH
♠ —
♡ Q 10
◇ K 8 4
♣ K 3

South later making two diamonds; if West leads a low diamond, North plays low, East's nine forces the king and South leads to North's Jack. East makes the queen, but now South wins the heart trick and scores the good club and another diamond.

HUNTIN'

'Bus driver James Lane spent a holiday deer-hunting in Wisconsin without getting one shot. Back driving his bus in Oconto, he hit and killed a deer the first day.

★

SHOOTIN'

"If 'sleepless' of York Road, instead of threatening to shoot his neighbours' cats, would think back to courtship days, he would be more tolerant in his attitude towards these irritations".—'EVENING ARGUS'.

★

BUT NO FISHIN'

"My husband cut himself so severely in forcing open the children's money-box that he had to spend the contents on lint and bandages"—Wife at North Kent Court—'EVENING NEWS'.

★

AND SWIMMING

"He had sold dozens of pairs of these swimming trunks made of a new plastic material, before someone discovered it was soluble in water—'SOUTHPORT GUARDIAN'.

★

AND EVEN KNITTING

"The Communists were endeavouring to create a state of chaos so necessary for the success of their teaching. They were even infiltrating into knitting and sewing classes.—CATHOLIC TIMES.'

★

'FULLY AGREED'

"I joined the Conservative Club because it had a bar, and the Labour Club because it had a billiards table', he explained. 'Now I don't know which to resign from. The committees of both seemed pained when I suggested that the clubs should amalgamate. I pointed out that in the main topic of discussion they were fully agreed—how to stop these French horses winning all our classic races"—'REYNOLDS NEWS'.

★

New neighbour: "May I ask what is in that lovely vase?

"My husband's ashes."

"Oh! A thousand apologies."

"He's not dead. Just too lazy to reach for an ash tray."

—NEWCASTLE JOURNAL.

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GOPINATH'S TROUPE SCORES IN CALCUTTA

(2)

★

Gopinath, the well-known Kathakali exponent, and his party of dancers are on tour for recitals in Northern India. They had a successful season in Calcutta and the Bengal press ran into ecstacy over their able exposition of the dance art. His troupe of new talents has added to the repertoire by new creations of popular ballets. Gopinath may include Bombay in his itinerary.

★

(1) Gopinath in Shiva dance.

(2) Smti. Thankamani as Parvati

(3) Smtis. Chanda, Vasanti and Rajam in the ballet Gopi's dance.

(4) Smtis. Durga, Indira and Parvati in the Kathakali number "Saree Dance".

(4)

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